REGISTERED No. 70-16793

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,525.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Belwood, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd March 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	March 1873
" Ratnagherry	23	" Colombo	31
" Vingorla	23	" Galle	April 1
" Carwar	24	" Negapatam	4
" Mangalore	25	" Pondicherry	5
" Tellicherry	26	" Madras	7
" Calicut	27	" Coconada	9
" Beypore	27	" Vizagapatam	10
" Cochin	28	" Bimlipatam	10
" Alleppy	28	" Gopaulpore	11
		" False Point	12
		Arrive CALCUTTA	14

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nellgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, LUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sandess, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th March 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1873.	Leave BUSHIRE	April 1873.
" Kurrachee	April 1	" Fao	16
" Guadur	4	" Koweit	16
" Muscat	4	" Bushire	18
" Bunder Abbas	6	" Linga	22
" Lingah	8	" Bunder Abbas	25
" Bahrein	8	" Muscat	27
" Bushire	10	" Guadur	29
" Fao	12	" Kurrachee	May 2
Arrive BUSHIRE	13	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander Edmonstone, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 8TH APRIL.

THE fine new full-powered S.S. GRESHAM, 1,811 tons register, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck with large sash windows, and there is a handsome dining saloon 60 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
TO MALTA	Rs. 400

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	24	9	
Port Said	36	24	9	Without Food.
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	40	26	14	
Naples	40	26	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	58	38	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st May 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE OF ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES. VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

AUSTRALIA	3,868 Tons	800 H.P., on 31st March.
KERDIVE	3,742 "	600 " on 14th April.
CEYLON	2,012 "	450 " on 28th "
PECUAN	3,128 "	600 " on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	" 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE. Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES. Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES, (2,964 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain J. M. Rogers, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th March, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,345 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO VERAWULL, PORBUNDER, DWARKA AND CUTCH.

THE fine fast sailing Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander Correya will LEAVE BOMBAY on TUESDAY, the 25th March, at 5 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder.

For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. MERWANJEE BAJUNJEE, at No. 23, Apollo Street, or the Agent at Fort, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 109.

COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 26th February 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship KINGDOM O' FIFE, Captain Irvine, from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ATHOLL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, S.S. Atholl.

Bombay, 18th March 1873.

NOTICE.—The STEAM FERRY now plying between BROACH and GOGO will on and after the 7th April next ply between SURAT and GOGO.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 21st March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY, 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties situate at Cheena Butcher Street and Vadachee Gadee without the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell the undermentioned properties on the premises by Public Auction, in two different Lots by order of mortgagee Purmanundass Jeevundass, Esq., and on account and at the risk of mortgagor Ruttonsey Mooljee, on the dates as follows:—

LOT NO. 1.

On the 22nd March, 1873, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house situate at Cheenna Butcher street, formerly called Green Market, without the Fort of Bombay on the north side thereof in the sub-district of Bhoiekhar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2256, assessed under No. 19, admeasuring about 133 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Joona Mazzi or great mosque, on the west by the public road, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the public road called Cheena Butcher Street.

LOT NO. 2 AT 4 P.M.

On the 24th March 1873.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house situate on the east side of Dongree Jao Souza Row at present called Vadachee Gadee in Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 994 and 1397, admeasuring about 140 square yards or thereabouts, and be added on the east partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the house of Venayek Purusram Dewan, on the west by the said Dongree Jao Souza Row or Vadachee Gadee, on the south by the house of Thacker Vullubhdass Lilladhur, standing in the name of Lilladhur Narranjee, and on the north by the house of Lead Coverbace, widow of Ruttonsey Roopjee.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Fashionable Household Furniture, rich Cut Glassware, best Electro-plated and Porcelainwares, a first-rate full-toned solid Mahogany brass bound semi-grand Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, a light and neat strong English built Open Carriage, by Silk and Sons, 8, Long Acre, London, a pair of fast going silver Grey Arab Horses, best Chromolithographs and Photographs, Books, a large and choice collection of rare Plants and Ferns in English and Country Earthen and China Pots, &c., &c., at No. 27, Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 27th and 28th days of March instant, precisely at 1 P.M. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above address, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Books, Plants, &c., of Thomas Wilson, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprising rich and plain cut glassware, handsome white green and gold bordered and white blue band and gold dinner services, white green and gold bordered breakfast service, white gold and painted dessert services, sets of best electro-plated beaded pattern spoons and forks, hotwater curry and vegetable dishes, dish covers, ice pitchers, cruet, liqueur and pickle frames, silver, bread basket, table and chamber candlesticks, ivory handle best steel table cutlery, and handsomely carved well-seasoned blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, side, washing and dressing tables, conversation sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, arm and w.nout arm chairs, whatnots, Japanese stools with marble tops, a very handsome large size folding screen, drawing-room clock, sideboard, glass pedestal and hanging argand lamps by Tucker, 2, 3 and four light hanging argand lustre, first-rate chromolithographs photographs and engravings in Oxford and other frames, very handsome marble and glass flower vases, marble figures, book and flower stand, Brussels and velvet pile carpets, several handsomely carved four-post bedsteads, complete, wardrobe, cloth's press, gowns stands, dressing glasses, bed-room chairs, chest of drawers, baby's cots and swings, mahogany toilet glasses, China lacquered easy chairs, a first-rate full-toned solid mahogany brass bound remi-grand tri-cord pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, walnutwood music stands, handsome table ornaments, Chinese bathing tubs, screens, tea caddies, punkhas, a large lots of valuable reading books, a large and choice collection of rare plants and ferns in English and Country earthen and China pots, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M., Precisely on the First Day.

A light and neat strong English-built Open Carriage by Silk and Sons, 8, Long Acre, London, together with a pair of fast going silver Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete, Gentlemen and Lady's Saddles, &c.

Catalogues are being published, and will be ready this evening and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

N B.—The plants will be sold on the first day at 6 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a strong serviceable English-built Buggy, & do. do. English-built Dog Cart, a powerful Arab and an Australian Horse, &c. &c., at No. 48, Upper Colaba.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the above address, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Major Smart, R. A., the same comprising neat cut glass ware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best electro-plated cruet, pickle and liquor frame, toast rack, egg-boiler, table and chamber candlesticks, table and hanging argand lamps, table and dessert spoons and forks, cutlery and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing room, dining, camp, pier, writing, dressing and washing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, teapoy, bookstand, English made whatnot, drawing room clock striking half hours and hours, hatstand, large size drawing room Brussels carpet, sewing machine, 1 revolver in case, 1 double barrelled gun in case by Alden and Smith, London, military gold embroidered belts and sword belts, fancy China cabinet, a very powerful telescope in case, iron single bed complete, English made mahogany chest of drawers, dressing, glasses, screens, bath dispense, and cookroom furniture, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A strong serviceable English-built Buggy with a powerful Arab Horse and Harness complete.

A ditto ditto English-built Dog-cart, with a powerful Australian Horse and Harness, complete.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1873.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of HORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.' L.S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam Ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, W. A. Hibbert, Commander, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th March, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports.

Down Steamer. Leave Bombay.	Up Steamer. Leave Cochin.
" Ratnagherry.	" Beypore.
" Vingorla.	" Calicut.
" Goa.	" Tellicherry.
" Carwar.	" Cannanore.
" Compta.	" Mangalore.
" Mangalore.	" Compta.
" Cannanore.	" Carwar.
" Te lickerry.	" Goa.
" Calicut.	" Vingorla.
" Beypore.	" Ratnagherry.
Arrive Cochin.	Arrive Bombay.

For Freight and Passage apply to Undersigned, at Meadow Street, No. 11.

HAJEE EBRAHIM HAJEE DADU, Owner.

No. 91, Nacoda Mohalla.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 22ND MARCH 1873.

THIRD REPRESENTATION OF

ADELINE,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY A FARCE, WHICH MUST BE SEEN TO BE ADMIRED.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

A SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES will be opened by Miss COLLETT on the 2nd of April, at No. 8, Hornby Row. The course of Study will include English in all its branches, taught according to the Government Standards; French, Music, and Drawing. The School will be conducted on the same system as that adopted in the best English Schools. For particulars apply to Miss COLLETT, 8, Hornby Row.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April 1873, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to the 3RD PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 19th March 1873.

MR. THOMAS D. LANDON, OF THE FIRM OF LANDON & Co., MILITARY CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS, 7, New Burlington Street, London,

BEGS to notify to his numerous CUSTOMERS in INDIA, that he has arrived in BOMBAY for business purposes, and respectfully solicits Orders for UNIFORM, PLAIN CLOTHING, and HOSIERY. All Orders sent to him by this favourable opportunity would be most carefully and promptly executed.

Address, Mr. LANDON,
Care of Messrs. Wheatley & Co.,
Bombay.

N. B.—Mr. Landon's visit will extend to the 1st May.

PARCELS UNDER 50 lbs. in weight can now be sent by the NEW PARCEL POST at the cheap rate of 1s. 4d. per lb. to any Post Town in India.

Bombay, 21st March 1873.

RACE HORSES.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd March, at 4 o'clock P.M., will be sold by Public Auction, at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, the undernoted Horses, the property of Mr. ALLI ABDOOLLA, retiring from the Turf in consequence of business preventing him giving his attention to Racing:—

1. Ch. Aus. Horse SATELLITE.
2. Ch. Arab Horse TOKAY.
3. Ch. Arab Horse GLADIOLE.
4. Bay Arab Maiden of the season.
5. Ch. Arab Maiden of the season.
6. Ch. Country-bred Filly, three-bred.
7. Ch. Arab Maiden of the season.

Also Australian Horses to be sold to close account.

The following Race Horses, located at Bangalore, will be sold by Private Sale:—

8. Ch. Aus. Mare MOSELLE, *ran in* 3-42.
9. Bay Arab Horse UHLAN—*see Racing Calendar*.
10. Roan Aus. Gelding MULATTO.
11. Bay Aus. Mare MEG MERRILIES. *Maiden.*
12. Bay Aus. Mare COQUETTE. *Maiden.*
13. Bay Aus. Gelding CALCUTTA, *by Mooraibar*, dam Lubra. *Maiden.*
14. Ch. Arab Horse SCOTTISH CHIEF, *a Maiden*, 4 years, 15 h. grand mover, if not successful on the Turf would make a splendid Charger.
15. Bay Arab Galloway CROSS BEE, 13h. 3½ in., great power and blood.
16. Bay Arab Horse, 14h., 1 in. } Maidens, blood all over, and
17. Bay Arab Galloway, 14h. } perfectly shaped.
18. Grey Arab Horse, 14h. 1 in. } First-class Maidens.
19. Bay Arab Horse, 14h. 2 in.
20. Black Country-bred LOCOMOTIVE.

The above Maidens having been located in Bangalore from 8 to 12 months, regularly exercised and thoroughly seasoned and acclimatised, are just the Horses for the ensuing Racing Season.

For particulars apply to Mr. ALLI ABDOOLA at the Byculla Commission Stables, or to Messrs. ROSS & Co., Bangalore.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

THE NEW HATS introduced by J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and REGULATION HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of BRIGGS, BRYMER, & Co., 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, gives once more strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine, in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced Morson & Son to compound their preparation. Sold in ½-oz., 1, and 2-oz., bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is Morson's.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

No. 31, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON,

Works—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch

Trade Name and Mark registered.

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0
Overland do.		27 0
Warm do.		35 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0	to 45 0
Sleeping Suits	6 8	to 17 8
Dressing Gowns	10 0	to 23 0
Pyjamas	½ doz.	16 8
Oxford Shirts	"	36 0
White do.	"	22 8
Best Printed	"	22 8
Best Flannel	"	49 0
Silk and Wool	"	52 0
Under Vests	"	14 0 to 31 0
Do Pants	"	26 0 to 31 0
Towels	"	4 12
Pillow Cases	Each	1 8
Sheets	Per pair	9 8
Cardigan Jackets		9 8
Bathing Drawers		2 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rail Portmanteaux		12 8
or		to
Overland Trunks		28 0
Best Solid Leather		52 0
Extra Size do.		75 0
Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8	to 24 0
Cash Bags		6 12
Courier Bags		6 8
Money Belts		3 8
Sovereign Boxes		4 0
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12
Sponge Bags		2 0
Sponges (large)		3 8
Hat Brushes		1 0
Air Pillows		6 0
Travelling Pillows		2 0
Rug Straps		2 0
Lock Straps		5 0
Waterproof Coats		15 0
Travelling Caps		3 8

	Rs. a.
Warm Gloves	2 4
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	3 0
Gent's Scarfs Knots, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Paper Collars	Doz. 1 0
Linen do.	6 0
Cotton Socks	" 9 8
Warm Merino	" 15 8
	" 5 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	{ to 15 0
Umbrellas with Covers	9 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	{ 9 0 to 13 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	{ 15 0 to 30 0
Blankets	Each 11 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS,
ESTABLISHED, 1864.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Instruments tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.
HARMONIUMS FROM THE BEST MAKERS.
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, VIOLINCELLOS, BASSES.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
NEW SHEET MUSIC.
ALL THE POPULAR PIECES AND STANDARD WORKS.
New Music by every Mail.

THE FINE ARTS.

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIAN TO SELECT FROM
PICTURES MOUNTED AND FRAMED TO ORDER IN EVERY STYLE.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY.

SACHE'S PHOTOGRAPHS are now admitted to be the best executed and the best chosen subjects in India, and the largest and cheapest yet produced.

Size 12 by 10—Price Rs. 1½ each.

MR. SACHE HAS JUST COMPLETED A NEW SERIES OF BOMBAY VIEWS.

PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

OR "CARRIES" PATENT ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

The only Genuine, as we are Sole appointed Agents for the Manufacturers.

BEING direct Importers and having no London agency charges to add, we are enabled to sell at a lower rate than any other house in India.

Large size to make 5 pounds of Ice, at each operation, with stove and everything complete.....Rs. 210
Smaller size to make 2½ pounds of Ice, complete.....Rs. 147

GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.

AS DIFFERENT MAKERS EXCEL IN SPECIAL CLASSES OF WEAPONS, WE DO NOT CONFINE OUR IMPORTATIONS TO ONE MANUFACTURER'S GOODS ONLY. WE ARE HOWEVER SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR

LINCOLN JEFFERIES OF BIRMINGHAM; AND E. LEFAUCHEUX, PARIS.

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

THE celebrated LITTLE WANZER, complete with all necessary fittings to work by hand without stand Rs. 60.

The same complete with Stand, to work by hand or foot, Rs. 75 nett cash.

WHEELER & WILSON NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE on stand with Cover to Machine, complete with all fittings, silver plated Rs. 125.

We are specially appointed Agents for these two kinds.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY
THAT AN ENTIRELY
NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.
FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT

NOTICES.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Gentlemen's Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

CHRONOGRAPHS,

WELL ADAPTED

FOR

TRAINERS OF HORSES.

Rs. 30.

RUTTONJEE & Co., direct IMPORTERS of the undermentioned GOODS, beg to offer them at comparatively lower prices than procurable elsewhere.

CASHMERE, DELHI, and RAMPORE SHAWLS.

BURNOUSES, CHILDREN'S MANTLES, APRON CLOAKS.

CAPS, SLIPPERS, DRESSING GOWNS, COATS, &c. &c.

17, Meadow Street, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Bank of Bombay, Colaba, and Mofussil Press shares. Spinning shares steady. Government Paper unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
32,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	228
8,850	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	2214	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
97,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	103
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	11 2 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	109 12	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 10 2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	19 6 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,465
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Freo Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	3½ p.a.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	460

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.		2,225
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co, Kurrachee		780
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co		550
250	3,000	600	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co		240
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co		6,900
200	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co		1,900
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New		400
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co		840
100	1,250	...	...	Carwar Company		1,150
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co		5,600
300	9,000	all	250 p.a.	East India Press Co		2,900 nl.
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co		6,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co		720
200	1,000	all	200 p.a.	French Press Co		725
2	5,000	6,000	225 p.a.	Hydrabadie Press Co		2,200
200	5,000	1,467	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co		850
200	400	350	42½ p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.		635
120	2,500	all	250 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press		2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Samoon's Press Co		210
400	850	750	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co		460
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited		1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras		1,140
150	350	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co		1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation		1,350
$9,000	$0	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company		$5
500	500	300	15 p.a.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.		150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.		102
1,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mitchan & Pd'gs Co.		95
2,000	500	all	40 p.c.	Preacher & Co		455
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co		60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16 to 11/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 17/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/32d.
Calcutta	At sight	106
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Prance Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.92	
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 15th March 1873.

Open 1,266¼ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,13,572 2 8
Merchandize	3,89,460 8 9
Electric Telegraph	999 12 0
Municipal Tolls, &c.	600 0 0
Total Rs.	5,04,623 7 5
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles. Total Rs.	5,01,556 7 7
Increase Rs.	3,066 15 10

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market closed quiet, and there is no change to report in prices. First holders are quite unwilling to give way, in consequence of which only a small business is doing since last three days. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,750	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40	in.	39 yds. 7½	Rs. at Rs.	5	10 6
1,250	,,	,,	40	,,	39	,,	6	1 0
1,000	,,	,,	Madapols.	32	,, 24	,, 3	,,	2 2 9
1,500	,,	,,	Jaconets	40	,, 20	,, 2½	,,	2 1 0

COTTON.

The Market continued quiet until the close of the day, when a firmer feeling manifested itself, and an advance of Rs. 2 per candy took place. For M. G. Broach an active demand continues. The following are our closing rates :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at	Rs. 212 to Rs. 215	
,, Akote	,,	at	,, 220 to ,, 221
,, Broach M. G.	,,	at	,, 244 to ,, 245
,, Hingunghaut	,,	at	,, 248 to ,, 250
,, Dholleea (May delivery)	,,	at	,, 210 to ,, 211

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

200	candies New Broach M. G. 1 month	at	Rs. 240
200	,, ,, ,,	Ready	at ,, 244
25	,, ,, ,,	,,	at ,, 243 to 245
50	,, ,, ,,	,,	at ,, 145
100	,, Akote	,,	at ,, 220
50	,, ,, F.P.B.	,,	at ,, 227
50	,, ,, ,,	,,	at ,, 230
50	,, Oomrawuttee	,,	at ,, 216
50	,, Khamgaum F.P.B.	,,	at ,, 208
35	,, Khandeish W.S.	,,	at ,, 195
25	,, Cutch	,,	at ,, 199½
25	,, ,,	,,	at ,, 204
250	,, Veravul	,,	at ,, 188 to 190
25	,, ,,	,,	at ,, 195
50	,, Cutch	,,	at ,, 198 to 199½
50	,, ,,	,,	at ,, 202
50	,, Fairpore	,,	at Rs. 210

In Yarns no transactions are reported.

METALS.

500 cwts. Copper Braziers ..... at Rs. 85½ per cwt.

CALCUTTA.—17TH MARCH.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-10 to 101-12.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 103-12.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—21ST MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 21st March, 12-24 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 21 minutes.

Via Suez, 21st March, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 54 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 21st March, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 57 minutes.

Via Suez, 21st March, 11-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 41 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 21st March, 8-40 P.M. Time in transit, 1 hour 20 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 21st March, 2-10 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 23 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 2 P.M. of the 20th to 9 P.M. of the 21st March is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 23	0 5
,, Galle	7 26	2 29
,, Kurrachee	6 25	0 6
,, Madras	1 40	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 21st March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 21st March, 1-19 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 21st March, 11-55 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST MARCH.

London	Cotton, Cases, Beeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton; Wooden Ships; Myrabolns & Coir bdls; Beeds	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.p. t.nl; £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.p.t.nl; £1 16s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. nl; £2 5s. 0d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
Overland Steamers	Vcalce	£3 5s.
	Trieste	£3 7s. 6d.
	Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d.
	Havre	£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £3 17s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton; Opium	Rs. 7 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 22 and; Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	M. S. Elphinstone (s	McNeill	Carwar, March 17.
	Maria Sc-lla	Chuzea	Mauritius, Jan. 21.
21	Lord Clyde	Crocker	Mauritius, Feb. 7.
	Brida of Lorne	Gilmore	North Shields, Oct. 22
	Kirkwood	Sinnott	Liverpool, Nov. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee.
	Arctusa (s)	Inchiostri	Trieste, &c.
	Rustom (s)	Read	Coast and Goa.

The ship Glenlyon, Breakenbridge, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Tanjore to China, &c.

Schooner Mahi, Cochin and Colombo.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 5 Peiho, ss, Rigodet, from Shanghai.
6 Khedive, ss, Stewart, from Suez, with mail.
6 Erl King, ss, McIntyre, from Bombay.
6 St Andrew, ss, Harwood, from Cardiff.
6 Malwa, ss, Hyde, from London, with mail.
7 Elgin, ss, Miller, from Calcutta.
7 Edward D Jewett, ship, Betts, from Swansea.
8 Redewater, ss, Richards, from Bombay.
8 Kingston, ss, Chittam, from Akyab.
9 Conception, Sp. frigate, Mayneo, from Barcelona.
9 Boyaron, Russian G S, Serkoff, from Trincomalee.
9 Russia, ss, Kasy, from London.
9 India, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.
9 Malacal Bahar, brig, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
10 Hindostan, ss, Roskell, from Bombay.
10 Whitburn, ss, Cassap, from Bombay.
11 Athelstane, ss, Barwise, from Bombay.
11 City of Poona, ss, McNeil, from Liverpool.
12 Calcutta, ss, Atkinson, from Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 6 Phase, ss, Walker, to Trieste.;
6 Khedive, ss, Stewart, to Bombay.
6 Peiho, ss, Rigodet, to Marseilles.
6 Erl King, ss, McIntyre, to Liverpool.
7 Malwa, ss, Hyde, to Calcutta.
7 Elgin, ss, Miller, to London.;
8 Redewater, ss, Richards, to Liverpool.
8 Kingston, ss, Chittam, to Malta.
8 C. N., ship, Nacoda, to Jedda.
10 Hindoostan, s, Roskell, to Southampton.
10 Bywell Castle, ss, Sutherley, to Colombo.
10 Narenta, ss, Suttors, to Colombo.
10 Russia, ss, Kasy, to China.
10 Whitburn, ss, Cassap, to Liverpool.
11 Athelstane, ss, Barwise, to Trieste.
11 Boyaron, Russian G S, Serkoff, to Konstradt.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Feb. 16 Dadloy, brig, Nacoda, from Maccalla.
24 Bardomiano Danovera, brig, Trobucco, from Liverpool, bound to Rangoon.
Mar. 1 Fathoof Illa, barque Nacoda, from Singapore.
3 Hamodin, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
4 Kwangtung, BM, ss, Elton, from Macealla.
6 St Andrew, ss, Harwood, from Cardiff.
7 Edward D Jewett, ship, Betts, from Swansea.
9 Conception, Sp. frigate, Mayneo, from Barcelona, bound to Manilla.
9 Malacal Bahar, brig, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
9 India, ss, Dodco, from Bombay, bound to Genoa.
12 Calcutta, ss, Atkinson, from Zanzibar bound to Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Thunderbolt, s, 150 casks acid, W. Nicol and Co.
Atholl, s, 1,000 bundles iron hoops, Pelly and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Penguin, s, 5 cases whisky, Payne and Co.
Tagus, s, 20 cases sherry, Payne and Co.
Violet, s, 10 cases moselle, Pochajee Framjee and Co.
Pembrokeshire, s, 200 boxes ganpowder, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 15 cases champagne, Sorabjee Rustomjee Baliwalla; 44 casks porter, Framjee Sands and Co.
Kingdom O'Fife, 135 casks beer, Sorabjee Rustomjee Baliwalla.
Greshamite, s, 25 casks stout, Sorabjee Rustomjee Baliwalla.
Oxfordshire, s, 16 casks ale, and 4 casks sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.; 15 cases beer, Sorabjee Rustomjee Baliwalla.

FROM TRIESTE.

Arctusa, s, 30 cases moselle, J Neuberg; 12 cases beer, Austrian Trading Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21ST MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Alexandria, 92 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soor[illegible] 250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and C[illegible] bales cotton, R Steuart and Co; 69 bales [illegible], S Mooljee and Co.
Ellen Thain, 300 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 84 bales cotton, N Soorchund; 100 cwts bones, E Bates and Co.
John Adamson, s, 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton, & Co.; 200 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.
Hannah Law, 700 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.
Mathew Cay, s, 50 bales cotton, Narrandass Pursotumdass; 88 bales cotton, Khetcedass Hurmooroy; 13 bales cotton, H Koosaldass.
Atalanta, s, 125 bales cotton, Nerfudass Manuckchund; 156 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.
Neera, s, 34 bales wool, Cursandass Nensey; 50 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee; 600 bags myrabollams, Sorabjee Nowrojee, 350 bales cotton, Panachund Lookmechund; 100 bales cotton, Henry Dods and Co.; 50 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.; 135 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Watson Bogie and Co.; 24 bales hides and skins, F M C Abdoolilly; 35 bales skins, S W S N Meera and Co; 37 bales skins, M Soorajoodin and Co; 3,200 bundles coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 30 bales wool, J O Zajnick; 4 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Australia, s, 50 bales wool, Dyall Ruttonsey; 125 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 490 packages myrabollams and 190 packages nux vomica, S S Narrelwala; 165 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Alice Otto, s, 4 bales cotton, Hurredass Ganjee; 300 bales cotton, Mudongopail Muconroy; 225 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin & Co; 45 bales wool, Somatmull Gillamull; 200 baley cotton, C Mitchell and Co; 500 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Violet, s, 500 bundles galls, Dayal Pragjee; 1,300 bales cotton, and 8 tons old iron, Finly Muir & Co; 104 bales cotton, Hormanjee Eduljee; 78 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 400 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 2,000 bundles coir yarn, Premjee Runchord; 150 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.
Sjaelland, s, 54 tons old iron, Frampee Sands & Co; 250 bales cotton, N Manockjee & Co; 750 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.
Atholl, s, 50 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 500 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

America, s, 25 cases gum, R H Bomanjee and Co; 81 bales hides, W Nicol & Co; 29 bales hides and skins, J Hassom and Co; 101 bundles nux vomica, Nanjee Govindjee; 115 bundles nux vomica, and 3 cases fishmaws, Megjee Jewan; 2 bales hides, H Noormohomed; 3 cases shawls, Hajee Abdoola Khan; 280 bundles galls, V Ebram and Co; 6 bales hides, H N Mahomed.

FOR HAVRE.

Jane Law, 800 bundles coir yarn, and 210 bundles myrabollams, Tyebjee & Co.
Fluellin, 700 bundles linseed, and 2,500 bundles coir yarn, S Tyebjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arctusa, s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Goddum and Co.
Hydaspes, s, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Aristocrat, s, 8 bales hides, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hydaspes, s, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Hydaspes, s, 2 packages shawls, Hajee Otta Oolla.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore, s, 38½ cwts sandalwood, M Nusserwanjee Pocha; 79 packages chinam, S N Talatee; 16 packages fishmaws, and 52 packages sharks's, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 45 chests opium, N J Abram; 11 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 1 bundle E teeth and 15 bales twist, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee; 25 bales twist, D G Hasson & Co.; 15 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Gowabhoy Samjee; 100 bales cotton, S Khetcedass; 16 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee; 10 chests opium, Khetcedass Napechund; 26 chests opium, Goolaboy Koonjbali; 6 chests opium, G Sobhagmull; 51 bales cotton, T Dawa mull; 259 chests opium, D Sassoon & Co.; 50 chests opium, S D Sassoon; 6 chests opium, C Bomonjee; 11 chests opium, H Surpesand; 8½ chests opium, D Ramsook; 64 chests opium, D. C. Tata.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tanjore, s, 59 chests opium, E. J. Abram; 7 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co.; 24½ chests opium, C. Bomonjee; 13½ chests opium, V. Mucheram; 4 chests opium, G. Chajoorsm; 14 chests opium, D. Ramsook.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 20.

Barrow, Lieutenant, from furlough, from England.
Parkins, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Medley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Black, Lieutenant-Colonel, Military Secretary Punjab Government, from furlough, from England.
Minchin, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Niven, Surgeon, Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Partridge, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Dickson, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, to rejoin, from England.
Meredith, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 11th Regiment, from leave, from England.
Courtney, Surgeon, Bengal Guide Corps, on furlough, from Murdan.

MARCH 21.

Binny, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 20.

Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

MARCH 21.

Anderson, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Attchison, Brigadier-General, Adjutant General, on duty, to Poona.
Hall, Major, Royal Artillery, to Kirkee.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION of 1873 OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Admission—HALF a RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay, previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has made for himself an Indian as well as a European reputation, and, as usual in such cases, it is only the duly-earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has resulted from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study in suiting the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior to those of any other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but reflection will convince every one that when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the expense of their sights the economy is a very doubtful one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the latest discoveries of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and thus secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of shape and cause a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, steel being quite unsuitable for the purpose, especially in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.

For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. Menist begs to state that when the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eye; and that such a defect can be discovered only by practical opticians. Also, if not polished on a scientific principle they are equally injurious; accordingly, as Mr. Menist's lenses have been manufactured on a principle peculiarly his own, he is prepared to warrant their efficiency.

MENIST'S
12 LENS RACE, FIELD, AND OPERA GLASSES,
OF SMALL SIZE FOR THE POCKET.

Menist's Aneroid Barometer, the size of a watch in silver mounting, can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Rs. 80, with a book which contains Air-y's Tables and Testimonials of several scientific Gentlemen.

Mr. M. may be consulted at his Agent's Establishment, Messrs. T. Chstelain Montandon & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

P. S.—India Agents for the sale of Mr. Menist's Spectacles—Messrs. Orr and Sons, Madras; Messrs Madeley & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Nusserwanjee & Co., Secundrabad, Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BUSHBY—February 21st, at 10, Sandon Terrace, Liverpool, the wife of J. C. Bushby, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—March 16th, at Kurnool, the wife of Mr. James T. G. Butler, Taluk Overseer, D. P. W., of a son.

LYDIARD—March 12th, at Kishnaghur, Nuddea, the wife of Walter C. Lydiard, of a son.

MAYLOR—March 17th, at Beypoor, the wife of W. Maylor, Esq., of a daughter.

MOFFAT—March 14th, at Ellichpore, East Berar, the wife of Eustace Moffat, Esq., Officiating District Superintendent of Police, of a s n.

PEMBERTON—March 15th, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Major D. S. Pemberton, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

SULLIVAN—March 13th, at Wellington, Staff Assistant-Surgeon, William Price Sullivan, aged 27 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for references in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

As an intimate associate of Lord Halifax, and Under-Secretary of State for India when the University system was established, Lord Northbrook has been permitted to assist in sowing the seeds of education in this country and to be present in the field when the harvest is becoming ripe. It was with feelings of no little satisfaction that His Lordship presided as Chancellor at the Convocation of the Calcutta University last week, and the address that he delivered on that occasion must commend itself to every lover of education. The address itself was well considered and the points of importance were introduced in proper order. Those who were privileged to listen to this address must have felt that the speaker was well acquainted with his subject from an educational point of view. With a highly becoming modesty His Lordship wished it to be understood that in expressing his opinions on the subject of education in this country his remarks should not be regarded as authoritative, "but simply as the "expression of views" gained by personal observation in this country. Lord Northbrook has been a traveller in India, and a travelling Viceroy must enjoy more than usually good opportunities of seeing not only what is going on in the field of public instruction, but of learning the opinions of those who have charge of State education. We are aware that Lord Northbrook's visit through the provinces was too hurried and too ceremonial for learning as much about education as might be learned; but he travelled and learned something more about it than his predecessors. He is reported to have said, "I have endeavoured to lose no opportuni- "ty of acquiring information respecting the "condition and prospects of education, both "high and low, in all those parts of India which "I have visited." This is re-assuring, but it is no more than might have been expected from one who assisted Lord Halifax in framing the educational despatch upon which the system of State education in India is based. As we have already intimated, Lord Northbrook has a double interest in State education. If he finds the educational system of this country in a sound and prosperous state, he rejoices in it like one who has helped to mould it to the exigencies of the country; and if he finds it capable of still further improvement, it is in his power to influence in a great measure the changes that are required. Now what has been the experience of the Viceroy about State education in India? Taking in order the points noticed in the address, we have (1) the scope and object of the University; (2) school education; (3) the effect of the spread of education; (4) the choice of a profession; (5) competitive examinations in England; and (6) the sympathy of education in promoting social equality.

We proceed to notice first "the scope and "object of the Indian Universities." For twenty years it has been contended that the universities should be responsible both for examinations and for teaching; that they should, so to speak, be the fountain of educational honours. That all educational appointments connected with the universities should be under the control of the Senate. An attempt has been made to establish professorships unconnected with Government, and it is the opinion of the Viceroy that every extension of this principle will be for the advantage of high education, as His Excellency believes that the chairs will be filled by the best men that can be obtained in the country. Is it true, then, that the best available men do not now fill the professorial chairs in our colleges? There is no evidence of this to be found anywhere. Let us suppose our Indian Universities to be fully endowed institutions, and what would happen? The Universities must be in a position to attract better men than can be drawn towards them by Government before any expected improvement would take place. The attractions of a professorship in our Indian colleges to any man possessing a European reputation must of necessity be few. Government grant pay, pension, and position, and the universities could do no more if they could do as much. Englishmen of educational repute are only Englishmen after all, they love the atmosphere in which they were born and trained, and in which their dearest associations were formed. In the majority of instances no inducement is sufficient to entice ripe European scholars to this country, and amongst the few who might be willing to sever their connection with home and undergo the discomforts incident to a tropical existence, the Indian universities could offer no sufficient temptation. If these men will not serve the Government of India, neither would they serve a changing and mixed public body. We do not think that the existing professorial educational staff of India would care to be transferred to the senates of our universities, but would prefer to continue servants of the State, as at once the most respectable and the most secure positions for themselves. The far distant future may find our Indian colleges supplied with riper scholars than we now possess, but it will not be because riper scholars have been imported into the country. The Indian colleges must make the reputation of their own professors. Already is this being done, and true it is that our Indian professors are a considerable intellectual distance in advance of the graduates of our universities. This intellectual distance will not speedily be diminished. Between the principle which it is desirous should be established in our universities, and the practical possibilities of our unyielding condition there is a vast difference. We may look to the former and expect to see it established, but we must not forget the latter and must suffer its continuance while we strive to improve it.

While we are mindful of the teaching principle of our universities, we must not forget the examining conditions. The Indian universities have control of the examinations. Under the persuasion that it is not desirable that the examiners of our universities and the professors of our colleges should be drawn from the same source, the universities have been compelled to seek for examiners wherever they could be found. Men of special qualifications have been pressed to come long distances to conduct some of the examinations because competent men were not available on the spot. It is a most remarkable circumstance that a university should be established within an easy radius of which there are not an abundance of men qualified to conduct the examinations. What does this fact teach? That the university was established too early, that it was misplaced, or that we have too many universities in this country. In these days of rapid railway journeys we certainly have too many universities in India; but of this we shall speak more particularly under section 4 of our remarks. It is only fair that it should be remembered that as it was Christian Ministers and Christian Missionaries who were the pioneers of education in India, so the same agency has come to the rescue of our universities when they were in search of examiners. Themselves possessing education of a comparatively high order, making leisure to prepare themselves for the work, and having a true interest in the progress of education, these men have formed the corner are stones of all our educational institutions, and are the pillars of our universities. And how many of them have been permanent pillars of these universities?—permanent in the sense in which European stay in this country is usually prolonged. Gradually the lay element in the rank of the examiners is displacing the clerical element, to the no small satisfaction of the educated natives. Such is the value of esteem in this country, and such the measure of public gratitude! We would not have it to be supposed that we have allied ourselves with the missionaries or Christian Ministers, but we ask for what the native of India so freely asks—fair play for all. And if we could find any other large portion of the public that from first to last had remained faithful to the cause of native education, we should regard it to be our duty to make it known. Judges of the High Courts, and professional men, engine

over a long period of years. This is the question between the State and the officers. A very good arrangement for the State, as the retirements and sales of commission still keep up all the promotion which remains; but a very bad arrangement for the officers, who cannot see why their money should be kept and locked up by the State, and why their future prospects should be marred for the advantage of State policy. VOLTIGEUR

As Mr. Cardwell has stated in reply to a question put by Sir Charles Wingfield that the officers of the Royal (Indian) Artillery and Engineers will be entitled to compensation for the abolition of their bonus fund by the Royal Warrant of 1871, it seems passing strange that the same boon, or rather right, should not be extended to the whole Indian Army, whose system of creating a purchase fund, we have on evidence, was not only recognized, but sanctioned and encouraged. The Indian Government, probably fortified by the injustice now being perpetrated by the British Parliament on the Home Army, will, I have reason to know, have this question of mere justice forced upon them by Sir Stafford Northcote and other members, not as a simple matter of squeezing out the compensation long ago promised, but as one of grave financial policy. It is well known that the Exchequer of India, by this burden of senior officers' Indian pay, is suffering a heavy and needless increase of expenditure, which might easily and for ever be got rid of by its administrators abandoning this unhandsome treatment. How few senior officers avail themselves of the very questionable privilege of remaining at Home on inadequate furlough pay, with time counting as on full service, and with liability to be called upon to go out to India at any moment!

Colonel Bartlelot's motion in favour of short service in India has not met with the success that was hoped for it. Although there has been a marked improvement in the sanitary reports of the Army in India, still it cannot be doubted that a short period of service in that country would effect a great saving in life and health, and that the efficiency of the Army would be materially increased by a system of regimental reliefs instead of by draughts and at no increase of cost. Regiments stricken with disease and unable to shake it off, as was the case some time back with the 21st R. N. B. Fusiliers, should be immediately sent home. This argument was not controverted, nor can it be, when we consider that the number of deaths, as given in the report of the Royal Commission, among men of soldiers' ages in healthy districts in England is 8 per 1,000. Mr. Cardwell stated that the death-rate in India did not amount to 2 per 100, but was forced to admit that he had left out the cholera year. Col. Bartlelot gave statistics of the losses of one regiment alone which went out 1,061 strong and had lost by deaths 17 officers and 409 men, besides having invalided home or to the hills 60 officers and 912 non-commissioned officers and men. These numbers speak for themselves.

Our recruiting depends much on the reliance placed on the assurances of the War Office, and as Mr. Cardwell's statement of Monday last was likely to spread erroneous impressions abroad as to the increase of the soldiers' daily pay, Major Arbuthnot insisted last night in having the plain, unvarnished truth from the Government. Mr. Cardwell had announced that he intended that in future the whole cost of ration should be defrayed by the State, and that in consequence the soldier would at least have 1s. a day. The truth is that 1½d. has been added to the soldiers' present nominal rate of pay, so that a gunner of the Royal Horse Artillery gets 1s. 4d.; a driver 1s. 3d.; the Royal Artillery gunner 1s. 2½d.; the driver 1s. 2½d. to the Royal Engineers 1s. 1½d.; to the Cavalry of the Line 1s. 2d.; to the Guards 1s.; to the Infantry of the Line 1s.; and to the Army Service Corps 1s. 2d.; non-commissioned officers being benefitted by a half-penny in some cases and a farthing in others. The ration which is henceforth to be free, amounts simply to 1 lb. of bread and 2 lb. of meat uncooked and with bone, which is not adequate for the sustenance of a healthy young man. The half-penny stoppage for washing sheets is also done away with. The soldier will still find that he has to pay for breakfast and tea, salt, pepper, and vegetables 3½d. per diem. Add to that 3d. per day for barrack damages, cleaning materials, keeping up kit, hair cutting, &c., and he will find that, in spite of this authoritative and generous statement made by the Secretary of War, he has only 5½d. to *lavish* on beer and other luxuries. The furlough pay will be the regular pay, but men on furlough will forfeit their rations.

Mr. W. Fowler's motion to reduce the strength of the army by 10,000 has been negatived by a majority of 126!

The fight at Dover between two soldiers, which resulted in the death of one of the pugilists, having been witnessed for the space of an hour and a half by 150 of the garrison, is to be taken serious notice of. The matter is now before the General Commanding and the civil authorities.

The monitor Devastation, Captain Hewett, C. B., at present in dock at Portsmouth, having her bottom scraped and painted, is to inclined by the aid of the shifting iron ballast, in the steam basin, in order to practically determine the angles of her stability. She will then proceed on a trial cruise to Lisbon, after which Captain Hewett will be appointed to the Volage to relieve Commodore Commerell, V. C., on the west coast of Africa.

General Sir William Wyllie, K.C.B., has been gazetted Colonel of the 103rd R. B. Fusiliers, vice Hale, deceased, and Lieutenant-General Mark Kerr Atherley has got the 109th Foot. A large number of officers have been gazetted to Lieutenant-Colonelcies of Brigade Depots. The question regarding the pay of Majors of the Royal Artillery serving in India, who draw £28 a month less than any other Major in the Army, is to have immediate attention. Even the liberal portion of the press strongly advocates their cause. The plea that they draw "contingent allowance" will hardly hold water, for if they are expected to make up the deficiency of pay out of this allowance, the equipment and efficiency of their batteries must naturally suffer. This is a premium on doing wrong.

The second Battalion 4th King's, at Woolwich, is having the Henry-Martini rifle and the new pack served out to it. This new rifle is speedily to be in the hands of all our infantry on the home establishment.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, FEB 21.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

At to-day's meeting of the Committee (Mr. Ayrton presiding) Sir Charles Trevelyan was examined. He stated that the Indian finances were substantially secure and classic, and recent embarrassments he attributed to mismanagement and defective manipulation in certain respects—as in the Public Works Department there was over-centralisation; in others there was not centralisation enough, as in the case of the army; in other respects there was extravagance, as in various public works schemes, both those originated by Government and those taken over from public companies. Under the old East India Company the Government was conducted on the most frugal and thrifty principles.

Mr. Ayrton—They governed like princes and traded like merchants.

Sir Charles Trevelyan—They were very vigilant of the interests of individuals, they made few roads and were opposed to education. They kept their accounts in an inconceivable fashion. Their items of expenditure were sent home from India, stock was taken each year of Government houses, barracks, and so on, but that system had become obsolete and the books fell several years behind. The accounts were never closed and never audited, but the accounts were on a satisfactory system if the system was properly worked. He complained of the pressure to which the Government was subjected from without by the mercantile interest, a pressure to which Government was too often induced to listen from the fact that it was itself a body depending on its constituents or on its popularity. Government too often took up schemes urged upon it, regardless of the cost, it being very easy to be liberal with other people's money. Among other instances of extravagance he mentioned the new system of recruiting. A recruit ought not to cost more than £40 or £45 at present, but he cost over £80. He could not understand why India should be debited with a subsidy towards the maintenance of the English navy in the Indian seas, as Australia and Canada were not debited in a similar manner. His understanding was that the British navy undertook to maintain the police of the seas in general, and, if so, that made the burden laid on India all the more objectionable. Port Canning was also another instance of extravagance, the Orissa Irrigation Works, the Sultan's Ball, the grant to Tippoo Sultan's children through Prince Ghoolam Mahomed. The restoration of Mysore was, in his opinion, a great mistake. The Indian Council were intended to control the expenditure, and for that purpose the members were vested with a life tenure of office, but that scheme had entirely failed. He thought that the members of the Council ought to have a seat in Parliament, as formerly under the company many of the directors had seats in Parliament and were able to inform the public on questions affecting India. But now the Secretary of State or Under-Secretary of State alone gave such information as they thought desirable, and that was always when it was too late to be serviceable and after action had been taken. He explained that the model barracks were ordered from home and plans were sent out to India, and the Indian Government had no alternative; but they altered a few details. He admitted that perhaps the Government of India ought to have remonstrated, and submitted to the Home Government the result of their Indian experience for the purpose of showing how far these plans were suited or not. He thought that all that was wanted were large bungalows. He was a member of the Council of the Governor-General when this order arrived. They had many meetings on the subject, and were much exercised as to the means of obtaining the large sum of money necessary. Regarding Mysore, he thought that if we were obliged to restore the country we should have retained a portion of it to recoup us for the advantages we had now gratuitously bestowed in the shape of military securities by and telegraphic improvements, &c. He insisted that the state of Mysore was not an old or dynastic state, but one manufactured by ourselves after the fall of Tippoo; that the Hindoo Rajahs for two generations had passed out of sight and out of memory, and that our only reason for establishing that kingdom was with the view of raising up a barrier against the Mahrattas and the Nizam. He complained in very strong terms of the extravagance of the Bombay Government, mentioning, among their acts of extravagance, their connection with the Bombay Bank, the Elphinstone Land scheme, the Government House at Poona. The Indian Government had remonstrated with the Bombay Government, but all to no purpose. The Bombay Government set the Supreme Government at defiance. Under the present Government the Madras and Bombay Governments had too much power. In 1863, having a small surplus, he, being then the financial member of the Governor-General's Council, sent a circular to each of the minor Governments enquiring if they had any great public work in hand which they wished to recommend with a view to a subsidy being granted. The Bombay Government sent a long list of projects, which the Supreme Government declined to take up. It was impossible to take them up. In reply the Bombay Government said that on the strength of the circular they had already ordered works to the extent of half a million. If the other Governments were to act in that way, nothing but bankruptcy would ensue.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.

THE Committee resumed to-day, Mr. Ayrton in the chair.

Sir Charles Trevelyan was further examined. He desired, he said, before proceeding further, to make a supplementary answer to a question which had been put to him at the last sitting of the committee. He had been asked whether a large increase of revenue since the mutiny had not been caused in great part by taxation. The correct answer would be that, setting aside the income tax and the opium revenue, the revenue was in part due to additional taxation, that was, in addition to previously existing taxes; but as these taxes were not unpopular, the result might be regarded as an increased revenue. Again, he had been examined as to the propriety of members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India being permitted to sit in Parliament. Formerly he had been in favour of their being permitted to occupy seats in Parliament; but now he was convinced it would not be advisable. They belonged to a class which did not look for Court favour. They belonged to a body which could not be galvanised into life; and if it could be carried out, the moneyed interest was so strong that new facilities would be given for that interest pressing on their various schemes; besides, the members of the Council sitting in Parliament would find it difficult to stand up against the Secretary of State, to whom they owed their appointments; and their action in Parliament would be mainly to defend the course adopted by the Council. The Secretary of State ought to be left to his full and undecided responsibility and new safeguards should be taken for the protection of the inter sts of India.

Sir Stafford Northcote—With reference to the Orissa irrigation works, you spoke as though this transaction was one which had resulted from the pressure of the moneyed interest of this country upon the Secretary of State in Council, and as one which the Government of India should not have undertaken. Are you aware that the recommendation that these works should be purchased came from the Indian Government, and that the Indian Government recommended their purchase at a far higher price than the Secretary of State gave for the works—in fact, higher by £100,000 than the sum given by the Secretary of State?—I cannot say; it is no part of my duty to apportion the responsibility between them. My general proposition is that the transaction arose from the moneyed interest upon the Indian Government generally.

I would ask you to look at the report of 2nd June 1868 of what took place in the House of Commons, and to read the passage I have marked; and I would ask you, whether it does not appear from that account that the facts are as I have stated them?—That seems to be so.

That is quite enough; I only want to set the matter right.

Mr. Fawcett—Can you give me any information with reference to the strength of the depots in India?—I have not entered into details further than this, that when the depots of several regiments were broken up, the system of two-company regimental depots was established, and as regards the regiment serving in India, the Government of India has to pay a certain proportion of the expenses in these depots—not the whole, I imagine, nor nearly the whole—whether the principle of adjustment is to be a fair estimated rate at which the Government of India should do the work of itself and at which it did it in former days—actually did it or whether it should be an estimated portion of the expenses incurred for general purposes.

Am I not correct in saying that whereas formerly these depots were simply recruiting depots, sometimes consisting of not more than 16 officers and men, the introduction of these two-company regimental depots was made to increase the strength of England, that as many as 220 men were sometimes in these depots, and that though this arrangement when carried out added to the strength of England, yet India was called upon to pay a portion of this expense?—The primary reason for bringing up the regimental depots was to concentrate the military system; and no doubt part of the plan was to add to the system.

Is it not the fact that an inconsiderable portion of the army now in England which constitutes the defensive strength of England is partly maintained out of the revenues of India?—Certainly; a portion is; but how far it would be regarded as considerable is a matter of opinion.

Are you aware that last year it was stated in the estimates that there were 200 officers, 300 non-commissioned officers, 5,000 infantry, and over 500 cavalry in the depots in England?—I cannot answer for the numbers; but I should not be surprised if the numbers are correct.

And has your attention been directed to a somewhat singular fact which I know not how to explain, that though last year it would be found out how many officers, non-commissioned officers and men were in England at the depots from the army estimates, yet this year the estimates being arranged in a different manner, it would be extremely difficult to fish out the information?—I was not aware of the fact.

Does not the number of men who have to be maintained by India and who are in England at any particular time, and who add to the effective strength of England, depend to a great extent on the will of the Horse Guards?—The administration of the depots rests with the military authorities of this country.

Is it they who have the determining at what rate men are to be sent out to India?—So far as the cost of the men depends on the length of time they stay in depot, that is determined by the orders of the military authorities of this country.

So that this question which affects the military strength of India to a very important extent, is primarily under the control of the Horse Guards, and is not primarily under the control of the Secretary of State?—Certainly.

You think that cannot be a satisfactory arrangement for India so far as the interests of India are concerned?—I cannot say it would not be a satisfactory arrangement if India was charged a fair sum. I do not think the interests of England and India are necessarily incompatible on this point. But I conceive it to be a grievous injustice that India should be charged an additional sum, a larger sum with reference to an arrangement which was made for the benefit of England.

And you think she is suffering under that grievous injustice?—I cannot help thinking so; yes, I think so.

With reference to the financial burdens which are cast on India, you referred to the very great expense incurred in this country in the way of agencies: you mean that great sums of money are spent by natives for the employment of agents in this country to influence English public opinion?—Yes.

Are you aware that it is shown in the accounts that in the case of Mysore no less a sum than £30,000 has been spent in these agencies?—I am only aware that large sums have been spent out of the revenues of Mysore in order to influence English public opinion. I am not surprised to hear that an item of £30,000 has been so entered.

You also referred to the Port Canning and Mutlah Railway schemes, and that certain minutes written by you against them had been left out of the papers laid before Parliament on the subject?—Yes.

And your minutes ought to have been published?—Yes; they had as much a bearing on the subject in the others, and certainly should have been published.

When was this?—Last Session.

Then the proper person to enquire about them is the Secretary of State?—Yes.

You also referred to the heavy losses borne by India in connection with the Elphinstone Land scheme. Was it not the case that that company's shares were at a discount, but that directly rumours went abroad that pressure was put upon the Government to buy up the scheme, the shares immediately enhanced rapidly?—I heard at the time that it was so. That is a circumstance which attaches to all these cases of public companies.

Do you think we would obtain any light as to the nature of the pressure which was put upon Government?—I have no doubt that if a scrutiny was made information would be obtained in reference to all these cases—Port Canning, the Elphinstone Land Company, the Bank of Bombay, the Back Bay scheme, and the whole of them.

If it could be obtained, don't you think it would be very desirable that this scrutiny should be taken; because does it not appear to you that the only way to prevent private people from obtaining such advantage is to make them feel that if they repeat such proceedings they are likely to be exposed?—No doubt; the exposure of such transactions, and more particularly the punishment of those who are to blame, would have a deterrent effect.

You referred to the impossibility of the Government exercising any effective control over the extravagance of the Government of Bombay; you used the expression that the Government of Bombay took the bit in its mouth and ran away, and the Government of India ceased to have any control?—Yes; that correctly describes the state of matters.

You said that in the days of the East India Company it could not have occurred, and that the Governor of Bombay would have been recalled if he had attempted to do so?—Certainly.

Do you think that one reason why the Secretary of State is powerless to recall a Governor in cases where he would have been recalled by the East India Company is due to the fact that these appointments are political and party appointments?—No; the Government of Bombay set its sails to a strong popular breeze which was then blowing; they were in favour of public works of all sorts. The Government of Bombay might have prevented a great deal of the irregularities which took place; they might have nipped them in the bud.

Then you think the Secretary of State is not so powerful to check extravagance as the East India Company, because he is naturally more anxious to obtain the advantage of the popularity which results from the spending of money belonging to the people of India?—This brings us back to what was regarded at the time of the transfer as the real danger of the transfer, namely, that the interest of our Indian empire should directly depend upon the exigencies of the Government of India without any intermediate barrier or any effectual guarantee. Now the action of the Government in reference to India is influenced to a more or less extent by purely English considerations.

You have altered or modified your opinion in regard to allowing members of Council to sit in Parliament: therefore I shall not ask you any question on that point; but I will ask you whether you think it would not be desirable to give greater publicity to the discussions which take place in the Indian Council?—I may say, in justification, that I did not express any strong opinion on allowing of members of the Indian Council to sit in Parliament; but I consider that the Indian Council of the Secretary of State, as a protection for Indian interests, has so entirely failed, that I am hopeless of its being able to be reconstructed in any way. It seems to be tainted in its source, from the circumstance that it has no independent basis, that it is appointed by the English Government, which again, like all such bodies, is dependent on its constituents.

With reference to your statement a few months ago with reference to taxtion I understood you to mean that it was not so much new taxes which had been imposed of late years, as that existing taxes had been increased in their amount?—Yes, salt and stamps.

And the annoyance to the natives is not so much derived from the imposition of new taxes as from frequent changes in the amount of existing taxes?—Yes, the changes harrass the natives; and are very discomposing.

Do you think the salt duty has reached its maximum?—It is difficult to say; I certainly would not propose any increase.

Mr. J. B. Smith—As regards the salt duty, are you aware that in many districts, although the increased salt law has been added, the people absolutely pay a less price for salt than before in consequence of improved carriage?—I am aware of that; the element of carriage is more powerful than increased duty, where great pains have been taken to carry the rails into the salt depots.

Sir Stafford Northcote—With reference to the appointments of the Presidency Governors which you called political and party appointments, I would ask whether you consider the appointment of Sir Bartle Frere a political appointment?—No; it was not a political appointment in his case; he was appointed because he was a distinguished Indian officer.

Well, do you consider there is any single case in which the Governor of Bombay has ever taken the bit more completely in his mouth than during the administration of Sir Bartle Frere?—No.

Is it not the fact that during Sir Bartle Frere's administration great excitement took place in the cotton trade and in the general trade of Bombay, occasioned remotely or not very remotely by the war in America?—Yes.

And it was during that period of excitement when many schemes and public companies were launched, and a great many undertakings commenced, on the assumption that Bombay had entered on a period of great prosperity and that it was desirable to develop the resources of India and of that part of India in particular?—Many of the undertakings arose from motives of that sort.

You say the East India Company would not have allowed that sort of thing to go on?—I did not say it would not have allowed that excitement to go on.

I mean the East India Company would not have allowed the Governor of Bombay to give way to that kind of excitement and to set at naught as practically the Governor of Bombay did the moderating counsels of the Government of India and the Home Government?—I believe they would not; judging of the East India Company by the whole of its history, I am of opinion that it would not have allowed any undue concessions being made to such a state of things.

That is because the traditions and constitution of the East India Company made it a more conservative and less easily influenced body?—Yes; it was for Indian purposes an independent body; it was not liable to be acted on by the influences which are found, in practice, to act on the English Government.

You spoke just now of a large number of undertakings which you lumped together, though it may be questioned if they are all to be put in the same category. Are you aware that a very minute and careful enquiry has taken place into the circumstances attending the failure of the Bank of Bombay?—Yes.

Have you seen the report of the Commission and the evidence taken before it?—I have not read the report with any attention.

Have you made yourself sufficiently acquainted with that affair as to agree or disagree with me if I were to say that the Government of Bombay were very much carried off their legs by the great tide of popular feeling and excitement and speculation existing in Bombay?—There is no doubt about that. But the real question is whether they ought to have allowed themselves to be carried off their legs.

Can you say whether they would have strength to resist it?—Certainly.

You have sufficiently considered the circumstances?—Certainly: if they had not strength they should have asked for it; they should have applied to the Government of India or the Home Government.

Can you say in what particular they failed?—I don't bring any charge against the Government of Bombay. I have indicated generally the side on which they failed in yielding to the popular current instead of resisting it.

But don't you think it very important that we should get at the real causes of those evils which we cannot but recognise, so as to ascertain whether the fault lies with certain governors or whether it lies in the system, or whether it lies deeper, or whether the difficulties are such as no Government can remedy?—Certainly; and I have already given all the assistance of which I am capable for the solution of the problem.

But in such a case as that of Bombay you say the Government was at fault, but you don't say how it was at fault?—I have indicated generally the line it took in which they were at fault, was in yielding too much to the *popularis aura* and the pressure of surrounding circumstances. And not only did they not avail themselves of the support of their higher authority, the Government of India, and the Home Government, but the control of the Government of India, the immediate superior of the Bombay Government, was entirely cast off.

The Chairman—Are you aware that the difficulty of dealing with the question of this Bombay Bank arose from this, that the whole complications which ensued originated with the shareholders themselves and the directors, who in the first instance proposed the changes which were made upon their charter?—Yes; the difficulties originated with the pressure which came from the shareholders of the Bombay Bank, who were involved in a great variety of speculations then in progress.

Are you aware that the application came from the shareholders and their directors?—Yes.

Are you aware that the influence to which you refer was the influence of the shareholders and their directors as their representatives in the Legislative Council of Bombay by which the change was effected in the charter?—I don't doubt that. I do not doubt that the prevailing influences which produced the result with the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay were identical with the speculators in the bubble schemes then in progress, and who desired to have the funds of the Bank at their disposal for the support of their speculative interests.

Does it appear anywhere from the investigation made by the Royal Commission that, at the time when the shareholders made their application to the Government for a change in their charter, the Government had any cognizance of the fact that there were those private relations which were subsequently discovered when the Commission made its investigation?—That I cannot say.

Are you aware that the Governor's hands were so entirely tied that he was not allowed to deal himself with any project affecting the Banks or Joint Stock Companies, but was compelled to send the projects home to the Court of Directors in the first instance, and that was the course taken in the establishment of the Presidency Banks?—I do not doubt that was so.

My object in referring to that point is this: it being undoubted that the course pursued by the directors of the Bank of Bombay, and the ultimate failure of the Bank caused a great deal of misery in Bombay, I wish to know whether you consider the Government responsible for the misery in any degree; and also, supposing you do, in what way you think such calamities could be prevented in future, whether the Governor's hand should be strengthened or whether it should be weakened?—That is a very large question indeed. In the first place, I think that the calamities in which the commercial community was involved were not owing to the failure of the Bank of Bombay, but were precedent to it.

Mark my question. I refer to the way in which the Bank of Bombay supported schemes which proved to be rotten.—The course taken by the Bank of Bombay no doubt chimed in with the prevailing speculation and assisted it. It and the whole community were involved together.

But what I want to know is, was the authority of the Government of Bombay sufficient to check what was going on in connection with the Bank?—Yes, certainly.

You think he requires no addition to his authority?—No; I consider the Governor and Council are placed there expressly to hold in check any injurious influences.

Do you believe that popular opinion in this country would support a Governor in Bombay in checking what would be called the prosperity of a great portion of India?—It is entirely the duty of the Government of Bombay to promote within reasonable limits and in a proper manner the development of the property of the presidency; but the question is whether the local Government did not go much beyond these limits. The Government of India attempted to prescribe limits, and attempted to enforce them, but in vain.

With reference to another point: you were asked by the hon. member for Brighton (Mr. Fawcett) as to what might be the result of an enquiry into the names of shareholders who were concerned in certain things which appear to be objectionable, and you said that a good deal might be learned by an investigation into a number of matters, among which you mentioned the Orissa works. Do you mean by that, that an enquiry into the constituency of the Orissa works would disclose anything of the value of a job?—No; not at all. What I meant was, that while the Government gave a great deal of money for the Orissa works which proved to be worth nothing as an investment; it would be proper to enquire why under such circumstances so large a sum was given for such an undertaking.

Then you don't consider that such an enquiry took place? Are you aware that the transaction was affected by Act of Parliament and that the bill in its passage through Parliament was discussed?—I consider that such a discussion is totally different from a detailed scrutiny into the merits of the transaction.

And that the grounds of the arrangement were then explained?—Yes; as that appeared to the Government of that time.

What do you understand to be the grounds of the arrangement?—The general ground was that the private company had found itself incapable of carrying through the works, and as there were objections to any private company undertaking such a system of works, it was desirable, on such grounds, that Government should take charge of the works, and that they should be transferred to the Government to be launched directly on behalf of the Government.

That is a very inadequate account of it. Is it within your cognisance that the company had an exclusive right to occupy a certain district of territory as a field of irrigation?—My answer implied that.

Are you aware that in consequence of the great famine of Orissa it had become important to press forward the completion of the works which had been undertaken by this company, but which the company were unable to complete without further assistance?—The recent famine made Orissa an object of interest, but it could not justify a wasteful arrangement.

Certainly not; but are you aware that an Indian commission sat and enquired into the circumstances of the famine in Orissa?—Yes.

Are you aware that the commission very prominently recommended the importance of extending these irrigation works?—Yes.

And that in consequence of the great distress Government felt to be their duty to make advances to carry on the works?—Yes.

Was it not the interest of the Government to urge the company to carry on the works, or give them up to those who could carry them on?—I quite agree that whatever irrigation works were carried on in Orissa should be carried on in a direct manner by the Government, but whether it was right for the Government to give twice more for a company which had broken down than it should have given if it had been a successful undertaking is a very different question. The question is one of price rather than of policy.

On what ground do you say the company had altogether broken down? Are you aware that the company had expended £800 on their works in Orissa, and that they had brought their works to a considerable state of development, and though they were bringing no profit to the company they contended that a very little further expenditure or patience would make them profitable?—The company had come to the end of their means; and if they were sagacious enough to form a correct judgment as to their works they must have known that they would not be able to pay their expenses.

You also spoke of what you called sentimental expenditure. There is no doubt that large sums have been from time to time granted to native princes and others partly from the pressure which has been brought to bear on Government through Parliament. That I understand to be a subject of complaint?—It is not merely a pressure through Parliament, but from English public opinion generally.

Suppose an Indian prince or personage of any kind thinks he has not had justice done him, to whom is he to appeal?—Certainly to the Home Government.

By the Home Government do you mean the Secretary of State in Council or Parliament?—The Secretary of State in Council.

Do you consider it illegitimate for a native prince to appeal to Parliament?—Well, that brings us back to the manner in which the Government of India has been bound up and fused into the Government of England. As the Secretary of State is a high functionary of the Government of India, and as Parliament is the constituent assembly of the English Government, the Indian princes naturally address themselves to members of Parliament.

You would not impute this exceptionally large attendance in Parliament on such occasions to improper motives?—The mention of "large attendance" did not come from me, and I don't impute any improper motives to members of Parliament.

Don't you think it natural that men should be more easily induced to attend discussions which have been pressed on their notice, than to attend to the great affairs of the Empire which require much more study?—No doubt it is natural, personal considerations are always more impressive than abstract ones.

So that without imputing improper motives to members of Parliament, it is an unfortunate circumstance that such cases obtain attention?—Yes; and in cases of native chiefs I think the expenditure is sentimental and connected with feelings of generosity.

The Chairman—As to the great mass of minute or small correspondence which has been now abolished, an administration report on the principle in use with colonial governments have been adopted instead. This committee has been sitting for two years, and the Government of India has not been able to lay before it such information as to enable it to understand the administration of India?—I cannot understand that. I am quite sure that if there had been difficulties of that sort, they would not have been removed by the old system of detailed accounts.

Would not the Court of Directors have been in possession of such information without sending out to India? In praising the financial administration of the East India Company I had especial reference to their frugality and fixed policy of keeping within their means. I do not think they were by any means so perfect in matters of detail.

(*To be continued*).

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 18TH MARCH.

There was a full attendance of members of Council this morning at Government House, the following being present:—

His Excellency the Viceroy, presiding; His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; the Hon. Sir R. Temple; the Hon. A. Hobhouse; the Hon. B. H. Ellis; Major General the Hon. H. W. Norman; the Hon E. C. Bayley; the Hon. F. S. Chapman; the Hon. R. Stewart; the Hon. J. R. Bullen Smith; the Hon. R. E. Egerton; His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram; the Hon. J. F. D. Inglis; the Hon. R. A. Dalyell; and the Hon. Raja Ramanath Thakur.

The business on the notice paper was small and only occupied the Council a short time. Mr. Hobhouse presented the preliminary report of the select committee on the bill to consolidate the Law relating to Oaths and Affirmations, explaining that his reason for doing so was that all the communications on the subject which were expected had not yet been received, and it was thought advisable, to prevent confusion, to let the Council know in a formal way what the committee were about. It would be necessary to consider those further communications, to embody them in the final report, and to submit that report at a future meeting of the Council. In all but one small particular, Mr. Hobhouse observed, the principle of the bill was strictly the same as that upon which it had been introduced. The committee had approved of one small amendment which related to oaths of a peculiar nature. It was only for the purpose of securing that the clauses bearing on that subject should be used for a *bona fide* purpose and did not interfere with the efficiency of the clauses in any way. It had been represented that the clauses had been used for the purpose of bringing persons into Court who objected to come there, and Mr. Hobhouse therefore thought that if the clauses were put into operation at all it was necessary to put them into operation in the proper way. He thought it right to make this explanation at the earliest opportunity, because the bill was introduced simply as a consolidating bill, and only in the respect described, it had deviated from the principle upon which he had introduced it.

Mr. Hobhouse next introduced the bill to amend the Law relating to the grant of Licences to Cargo-boats plying for hire within the Port of Calcutta, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in a week. He observed that the measure would be one of the simplest construction. He had already explained on a recent occasion that its object was, in view of the wish of the Bengal Government, to combine under one head the duties of registering the cargo and passenger boats plying for hire within the port of Calcutta. It was desirable that the Council should pass the measure into law before leaving Calcutta.

The motion was agreed to.

In regard to the next motion, in reference to the report of the select committee on the bill to amend the Law relating to Timbers floated down the Rivers of British Burmah, Mr. Hobhouse explained that the report of the select committee on the bill had only just been received, and it was desirable that its presentation should be deferred till the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Inglis also asked the Council for leave to postpone the presentation of the report of the select committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Village Police in the North-Western Provinces.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal having suggested that the Council should pass a resolution in regard to the time at which the select committee should send in their report on the bill, a short discussion ensued as to the interpretation of the rule on the matter, His Excellency the President observing that the rule should be taken as an instruction and not as involving any question of legislative competence to produce the report within a special time.

Before the Council broke up His Excellency the President informed the members that papers relating to taxation would shortly be laid before them.

THE MATHEMATICAL PROFESSORSHIP IN ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your local of this day you mention that Mr. G. V. Kurkuray is appointed to act as Mathematical Professor in the Elphinstone College in place of Mr. Caudy. I hope you will allow me to say it is not so.

Professor Hathornthwaite, who lately came out from England, is made senior Professor in place of Mr. Candy, and Mr. Kurkuray has been given the vacant chair of Mr. Hathornthwaite.

Trusting you will, in justice to Mr. Hathornthwaite, insert this in your next issue.

21st March. JUNIUS.

BOMBAY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play at the Exhibition to-day.

A CAUTION TO SNAKES.—A large snake was killed in St. Mary's Church, Poona, on Sunday last.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—On Thursday Mr. Nana Morojee disposed of a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 196.

THE WEATHER AT BROACH.—We observe that it is at present extremely hot at Broach, and fever has again made its appearance. The crops were in a flourishing state, however.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Burgowundas Dwarkadas, master of the Talookdaree school at Ahmedabad, has been appointed Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector in the Ahmedabad zillah.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF AHMEDABAD.—Mr. Hoskin, Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, has been transferred to Khandeish. Mr. Hoskin left Ahmedabad last week to take charge of his new appointment.

ENTICING AWAY A BRAHMIN GIRL.—The *Ahmedabad Summachar* states that some of the Cabooleas, who had enticed away a Brahmin girl, aged about fifteen years, from Veerumgaum, have been arrested at Ahmedabad.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a man named Mahadoo Bucha was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a coat belonging to one Rama Essoo.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday at Cooly Wady on the body of Reymoo Hajee. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

ARREST OF TWO CABOOLEES AT AHMEDABAD.—Two Cabooleas have been arrested at Ahmedabad on a charge of highway robbery in having stolen from a cart somewhere near the Veerumgaum Station two bags of money, worth about Rs. 15,000.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA IN THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.—We learn that Messrs. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Nowrojee Furdoonjee proceed to England by the first mail in April next to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Whilst Pandoo Ganoo, a labourer, was engaged at work in a quarry at Sewree on Thursday, a lot of earth suddenly gave way and fell on him, fracturing one of his legs, and otherwise seriously injuring him. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE MURDER OF AN ARAB AT AHMEDABAD.—We mentioned on Wednesday that an Arab, a servant of the young Chief of Lunawada, had been poisoned by a police jemadar at Ahmedabad. The jemadar, we learn, has committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium in the chowkey.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Thursday before Dr. Blaney at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Marootee Dhondee. The jury found that the man had died from a fracture of the spinal vertebræ, the result of a bag of rice having accidentally fallen on him.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—Alexander Cameron, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—The pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution visited the Bombay Exhibition on Thursday. On Tuesday, the children of the Fort High School were taken to the Exhibition under the charge of Mr. J. K. Inglis, M. A., and a very instructive afternoon was passed.

ACCIDENT.—A Maratha girl named Bhagoo, aged about fifteen years, had the middle finger of her right hand accidentally crushed by the machinery of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, Tardeo, on Thursday. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the finger was amputated.

BURGLARY.—A Mahomedan named Abdool Reymon Jan Mahomed reported to the executive police on Thursday that his house had been broken open and entered during his absence. Property to the value of Rs. 140, consisting of wearing apparel, &c., was stolen. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—A Parsee named Nanabhoy Sorabjee was on Thursday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having failed to comply, after conviction, with a notice to cleanse, clear, and put in a proper state his house, situated on the Parell Road. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 84.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Thursday a sweeper named Sidoo Rungoo was knocked down and run over by a carriage belonging to Messrs. Lafond Brothers, of Colaba. The man was seriously hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The coachman who was driving the carriage was taken into custody by the police.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—"Adeline" was performed again on Wednesday last at the Grant Road Theatre, when a considerable improvement was noticeable in the acting of the amateurs. The farce was a great success. It is to be trusted there will be a crowded house to-night, when the play is to be repeated.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	"Giskra"	Fiehrer.
Polka	"Hongrois"	Strauss.
Aria	"Ernani"	Verdi.
Waltz	"Immortellen"	Gung'l.
Selection	"The Rose of Castile"	Balfe.
Galop	"Spring Field"	Briggs.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A LABOURER employed by Cooper's landing agency was brought ashore yesterday and placed in the Jamsetjee Hospital, having been seriously hurt by a number of railway sleepers falling upon him whilst they were being discharged into a barge alongside the steamer Cingalese. The careless and reckless manner in which some of the canal steamers discharge their cargoes ought surely to be brought to the attention of the water police.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo woman named Gunga was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with stealing certain ornaments, worth Rs. 100, belonging to a man named Hurrydas Canjee. The value of the property was reduced to Rs. 50, with a view to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. The magistrate, on the evidence, convicted the offender and sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE REPORTED MURDER AT EGUTPOORA.—We yesterday mentioned that a pointsman had died near Egutpoora, owing it was supposed, to injuries received some days ago by his being struck on the head with a stick by a European. We having telegraphed for further particulars, are glad to learn that a coroner's jury which sat on the body of the pointsman has delivered a verdict that he died from the effects of a fall from a semaphore lad

tional allowance should be made for repairs now needed to the buildings, and which are estimated to cost about Rs. 30,000. The Court declined to entertain the question.

There were three other appeals with regard to small buildings. The appellants agreed to settle with Mr. Hutchinson, Assistant Municipal Commissioner, who was in Court. Mr. Hutchinson said that he would make further enquiries with regard to the matter of the appeals.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Narron Purshotum was charged with having in his possession a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer. As the man had already been more than a month in the jail, the Court sentenced him to further imprisonment for ten days.

CRICKET.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE v. BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

On Wednesday morning last, an interesting match was played on the Esplanade between some of the pupils of the above institutions. The ball was set rolling soon after 10 o'clock, the Byculla Schools going in first and scoring 150. At noon, St. Xavier's went in, but in half an hour every player was dead, the score standing at 5 only. In the second innings they were somewhat more fortunate, as they scored 84—thus making a total of 89. The result of the match was that the Byculla Schools won in *one* innings by 61 runs. There was only one opinion as to the fielding of the Byculla boys, and that was, that it was excellent. In the first innings they allowed no byes and only three in the second. For the encouragement of the youngsters it may not be amiss to state that Farrell, Casling and Smith were good bowlers, and that Sterling, Essai and Connors did valuable service as point, longstop, and long field on, respectively.

Of St. Xavier's boys, good play was shown by Cumming and Harrington (Herbert) in batting, by McDowell and Cannon in fielding, and by McDowell and Millard in bowling.

The St. Xavier's boys had a tent pitched for the occasion and provided refreshments.

The details of the match are subjoined :—

B. E. S's. SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB.

	First Innings.
Farrell, c McDowell ; b Cannon	34
Casling, c. McDowell ; b Cannon	11
Smith, c Cannon ; b McDow ll	10
Lazzo, b McDowell	0
Bolleau, b Millard Her.	15
Bhoy, c Walsh ; b McDowell	17
Mungwin, not out	7
Sterling, b Millard Hen	6
Essai, b Millard Hen	12
Connors, c Millard ; b McDowell	5
Millard Her., c Cannon ; b McDowell	23
Byes, &c	23
Overs, 26.	Total.. 150

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE CRICKET CLUB.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.
Walsh, b Farrell	0	b Bolleau	0
Cannon, b Smith	1	c Smith ; b Casling	4
McDowell, b Farrell	0	b Smith	12
Williamson, b Casling	0	c Bolleau, b Casling	2
Millard Hen, c Farrell ; b Smith	1	s Bolleau, b Bolleau	9
Cumming, c Casling ; b Farrell	3	b Smith	14
Cabral, s Farrell, b Farrell	1	b Casling	7
Harrington Her, b Farrell	0	c Connors, b Casling	17
Harrington Her, c Sterling ; b Farrell	0	not out	0
Purvis, b Farrell	0	b Smith	4
Gracious, not out	0	c Smith, b Smith	5
Byes, &c	0		10
Overs, 6.	Total.. 5	Overs, 24.	Total.. 84
			5
		Grand Total..	89

ADDRESS TO THE HON. MR. JUSTICE LLOYD.

THURSDAY being the last day on which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd sat on the Bench of the High Court, Appellate Side, Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, the Government Pleader, addressed him as follows :

As this is the last day on which we have the pleasure of seeing your Lordship grace the Bench of this hon'ble Court, I think it my duty, on behalf of myself and my brethren at the Bar, to express to your Lordship our heartfelt gratitude for the kind and courteous manner with which you have uniformly treated us. This is the only time when we could testify our sense of the numerous qualities which endeared you to as whilst on the Bench of this Court. We assure your Lordship that we are grieved to part with you, and that we wish you a cordial farewell and a happy future in your native land.

Mr. Justice Lloyd replied :—

Mr. Government Pleader,—Now that I am about to resign the seat on this Bench, which I have held for nearly 4 years, it is extremely gratifying to learn the esteem in which the gentlemen of this Bar, for whom I have the highest respect, have held me. It is now upwards of very nearly 28 years since I first came into this country. At a very early period, I entered the judicial branch of the service, and I have had close and intimate acquaintance with the courts and those who practised in them in the various parts of this presidency. When I look back to that period and contrast the very slender knowledge possessed by the vakils then with the high legal attainments and general culture of the gentlemen before me, I cannot but feel impressed with the great progress which has been made. This is due not only to the advance of general education in the country, but also to the various measures adopted by this Court to raise the standard of qualification required for the office of pleader, and to the very great care bestowed by the Judges who presided at the examinations and the officers associated with them. I trust that the junior members of this Bar will ever strive to uphold and increase, if possible, the high reputation maintained by their seniors, many of whom I see before me; and that the day will not be long distant when they will rise to the highest positions attainable in the country. With sincere wishes for your welfare, gentlemen, I bid you good-bye.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Mohurrum has passed off on the whole very quietly in Bangalore and Madras, but that there have been disturbances at Vellore and Cuddapah.

COLONEL BENSON has invited all the officers of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers to dinner at the Cathcart Hotel to meet their Honorary Colonel, Colonel Meade, C. B. I., the Chief Commissioner.

SUTTEE REDIVIVUS—A case of suttee is reported by the *Koh-i-nur* to have taken place in the Joypore territory in January last, at a place called Baori Khera. The widow of a man named Laljee was the victim.

THERE was to be a parade of all the troops in Calcutta garrison, as well as the Calcutta Volunteers, on Wednesday morning at half-past six, for the inspection of the Commander-in-Chief. The troops were to be furnished with thirty rounds of ammunition per man.

CONSIDERATION FOR KOOKA FEELINGS.—In order to prevent giving offence to the susceptible nerves of Kukas and others who object to the slaughter of cattle, a native paper suggests that all butchers' shops should be ordered to be provided with screens to keep the meat out of sight.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN HYDE PARK TO A NATIVE.—We deeply regret to hear of the death of Mr. Womesh Chunder Mozumdar, barrister-at-law, by a fall from his horse on the 8th February in Hyde Park, London. He was a native of Mymensing and was formerly a Mooktear of the High Court. He was a man of remarkable intelligence and perseverance.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN CALCUTTA.—In a well-attended meeting of the Bengal Temperance Society on Monday evening a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor praying for the interference of the Government in the extensive liquor traffic now prevailing in the country, was adopted. The meeting was presided over by Rajah Kalikrishna, and several respectable native gentlemen were present.

THE PILOT ELSON.—We beg to state, for the information of subscribers to the Elson Fund, that enfaced four and a half per cent. Government securities for Rs. 8,000 have been purchased and forwarded to Mrs Elson, and Rs. 719-0 9 in cash remitted to her. The remaining portion of the subscriptions was either paid to her or for her benefit while she was in Calcutta, and a final account has been rendered to her.—*Indian Daily News.*

OIL PAINTING OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.—Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. have on view in their gallery an oil painting by the Hon'ble H. A. Graves, of Her Majesty the Queen and the Princess Beatrice. The figures are three-quarters length life size, and the picture is 5 ft. by 3½ in size, oval, in a handsome gilt frame, surmounted by a monogram and crown. Her Majesty appears to be making some comments on a book lying open before her, and the Princess is looking up into her mother's face with eager attention.—*Englishman.*

MR. CHISHOLM'S DESIGN OF THE MADRAS CENTRAL STATION.—On reconsideration of the nature of the duties actually performed by Mr. Chisholm in connection with the new Central Railway Station, Madras, as compared with those with reference to which the remuneration already made to him (viz. Rs. 3,925) was fixed, H. E. the Governor of Madras in Council has been pleased to sanction the payment of an additional sum of Rs. 3,000 in token of appreciation of his valuable services in the designing and execution of the new Central Station of the Madras Railway.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.—We are glad to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor has accorded his sanction to the appointment of Babu Oomesh Chunder Dutt as Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. Babu Oomesh Chunder mainly owes his appointment to the Native Justices who voted for him. Though a Bengali, he is still a Christian; and it is a significant fact of the times that the Bengalis have become so tolerant as to look upon his appointment as one of their own. This is very cheering indeed; and we hail it as an augury of a better state of things for Bengal.—*Indian Mirror.*

ROBBERY.—We are informed that a gang of seven robbers assembled a few nights ago near the Municipal pits outside the boundary of the cantonment, and attacked a party, consisting of a girl of about twelve years of age, an old woman, and two men, who were returning home to their village. The men fled and gave the alarm and six of the offenders were arrested by the Pettah police, but not before the females had been stripped of their jewels. We understand that an inquiry is being held by the Amildar of Bangalore, and it is to be hoped the men will not escape that justice which should be theirs. A month ago, we believe, a somewhat similar outrage took place in the same locality near the Tanneries.—*Bangalore Herald*, March 18.

VICEREGAL VISIT TO SERAMPORE.—We hear that His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by three members of His Excellency's personal staff, paid a flying and unexpected visit of a couple of hours, on last Monday evening, to the little town of Serampore, where, on alighting at Sarkies's Ghat, His Excellency was received by one of the respectable residents, viz., Dr. George Smith, Editor of the *Friend of India*. The Viceregal party then drove down in an open carriage and pair placed at His Excellency's disposal by the owner, Babu Hem Chandra Gossain, one of the opulent zemindars of the place, to the College, and after having inspected the College and the Library, the party took a drive to the Railway Station. After viewing the latter place, His Excellency and *suite* returned to the ghat, and crossed over in the State boat to Barrackpore.—*Englishman.*

ONE OF OUR TROUBLESOME CONTRIBUTORIES.—Akram Khan, the Tanoolie Chief, has sent his ultimatum to the lumberdars of Kothai and Tilli. Should they not come to terms he will wage war against them so soon as he has obtained the permission of Government so to do. As a fief-dependant of ours, he must adopt this course, which is generally a mere matter of form; for, although the British Government reserve the power of deputing a European officer to command the Nawab's force, the stereotyped answer is that they place implicit trust in, and consider him quite able to lead, his own troops. We understand that Akram Khan has applied, through the Punjab Government, for two mountain guns, and that these have been granted, so that his force will consist of about 1,200 infantry, 150 cavalry, and a *battery* of artillery—one-third the strength of our frontier batteries.—*Pioneer.*

THE "THREATENING LETTER" AT BANGALORE.—In our last issue we published a somewhat circumstantial account of certain letters being sent to the Chief Commissioner threatening to take his life unless he removed a police tax levied on the people living in Poor Hous Road and its vicinity for riotous behaviour last year. We stated, and we had reason to believe that our information was correct and in every way reliable, but we now find that the matter has been greatly exaggerated, and we are authoritatively informed that a petition, and not a letter, was received by the Chief Commissioner from certain members of the Silladar Horse, praying that permission might be accorded to the men to assume disguises during the Mohurrum without let or hindrance of any kind, and concluding with the—well words—that "shots would be fired." This petition was *registered*, and hence the enquiries of the Anche Bucksbe to trace the parties concerned. We are seldom caught tripping, and exceedingly regret that in this instance we did not exercise our usual caution and discretion.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

(*Asiatic*, Feb. 28.)

MAJOR M'MAHON has left in charge of a letter from Her Majesty to the King of Burmah.

Professor MAX MULLER, Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, has decided not to accept the chair of Sanscrit which was offered him in the newly-founded University of Strasbourg. Professor Muller was appointed Taylorian Professor of Modern Languages in 1854, and in 1868 was elected to the chair of Comparative Philology, founded by the university in that year, and endowed by it with a stipend of £600 a year.

Prince Bismarck has appeared for the first time this season at a Berlin state ball. This is not much, except for the Court newsmen; but at the solemn observance at Thorn of the four hundredth anniversary of Copernicus's birthday, the Russian Government allowed a professor from the University of Warsaw to assist at the Polish celebration, which took place simultaneously with the German, thus not only aiding the Poles to make good their claim to Nicholas Kopern as a genuine Pole, but as it is regarded at Berlin, stimulating Polish national agitation in a Prussian municipality.

We do not need statistics to remind us that the late Franco-German war was one of giants. We have, however, now before us returns of the losses sustained by the victors, whence it appears that on the German side the total number killed, wounded, and missing amounts to 127,897. Of these there were killed in action 17,572; those who died afterwards from their wounds numbered 10,710; from sickness, 12,253; from accidents, 316; from suicide, 30: the total number who died being thus 40,881, including 1,534 officers. During the war there were no less than 1,509 encounters with the enemy, which were attended with loss of life.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Feb. 28.)

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that, according to rumours current at St. Petersburg, Prince Gortschakoff intends proposing the appointment of an Angl.-Russian Commission to settle the limits of the intermediary zone on the spot. The inspired *Moscow Gazette* says it may be regarded as pretty certain that the valleys traversed by the head waters of the Amoo form practicable roads to India. The same paper says that the establishment of an intermediate zone, instead of obviating collision between England and Russia, is likely to accelerate it, for England, being separated from the Afghans by mountain ridges, will find it difficult to restrain their lawless raids, while Russia, who has already advanced almost as far as the Amoo, will be entitled to hold England responsible for the doings of her southern neighbours.

It is well known (the *Athenæum* says) that when the business of the Honourable East India Company was transferred to the British Parliament, the first act of the new masters in the old house in Leadenhall-street was to make a clean sweep of the records of the Company. They sold 300 tons of these records to Messrs. Spicers, the paper makers, to be made into pulp. In this way, among other trifles, disappeared the whole history of the Indian navy. From one of the cartloads of these records, on their way to the pulping-tanks, an old paper was blown off by the wind and picked up by a passer by. It is now before us. It is addressed: "To my very loving friends the Governors and Company of the East India Merchants," and endorsed "November 28, 1619.—My Lord of Buckingham about resigning his interest in my Lord of Warwick's goods in 1619."

Mr. Lowe received last week a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, who urged the abolition of the income tax. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after hearing the statements of the deputation, said he would assume that everything they had said against the tax was correct, but he asked them to consider what the alternative was he had before him. Either he must provide other revenues to the amount of that tax, which was about £6,500,000, or he must retrench the expenditure. He was bound to put it before the deputation, as men of sense and men of business, which of the two, in the present state of things there was the slightest possibility of doing. If the tax were taken off, on what part of the community was it to be put, and if on the working classes, how, unless in some form which would be as objectionable? With regard to the collection of the tax, he had nothing to do with it, and could not be responsible for anything wrong. There were certain fixed charges on the revenue, which practically reduced it to £30,000,000, and what he was asked to do was to take away nearly a quarter of that sum and yet leave the public service in the same state of efficiency. If they followed him, he thought they would see that he felt himself absolutely powerless in the matter. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have sent a memorial to Mr. Lowe, stating that in their opinion taxes which tend to hamper and restrict trade ought to be repealed before the income tax, but suggesting that the Government would do well to remove the grievances in connection with assessment and surcharge, which render the income tax obnoxious and inequitable.

The *Borsen Zeitung* of Berlin publishes an account of the military forces of the great Powers of Europe, from which it draws the conclusion that "several of the Powers which have hitherto been ranked as of the first class will, in consequence of their military development not having kept pace with that of other great Powers, be incapable of going to war in future unless they have allies. This is especially the case with Austria and England, and also with Italy." The strongest military Power, says the writer, is Russia. The Russian army, which hitherto consisted of 778 battalions (equal to 771 German ones), is now raised to 828 regiments of infantry with 684 battalions, 228 rifle battalions, 250 reserve battalions under the new army organization, 72 regiments of the guard and of cavalry of the line, 50 regiments of Don Cossacks (for service in Europe) with 660 squadrons, and 308 batteries of eight guns. Of this force 96 battalions, 29 squadrons, and 16 batteries belong to the Caucasian or Asiatic army, so that there remains a force of 816 battalions on active service, and 259 reserve battalions for disposal in Europe. Next comes Germany. This Power, reckoning only the troops which are ready for the field, has 148 regiments of the guard and infantry of the line (equal to 444 battalions), 24 rifle battalions, 302 battalions of the landwehr, 120 cavalry regiments with 516 squadrons, and 382 batteries (including 72 reserve) of six guns each. The French army will, under the new organization, consist of 148 infantry regiments (including four Turcos regiments) and 30 rifle battalions, making in all 518 battalions on active service, and 288 reserve battalions. To these must be added 64 cavalry regiments with 384 squadrons and 360 batteries of 6 guns each. Austria has only 80 infantry regiments (240 battalions), 40 rifle battalions, 41 cavalry regiments, and 176 batteries of six guns each. Her 160 reserve and 140 landwehr battalions are as yet raw troops, which it would take some time to train for active service. The Italian army is similar in strength to that of Austria. It consists of 80 infantry regiments, 10 of persaglieri, 20 of cavalry, and 10 of artillery—270 battalions in all—and 160 batteries of six guns each. The last of the European States as a military Power, concludes the *Borsen Zeitung*, is England, which can only muster for service in Europe 107 battalions, 92 squadrons, and 84 batteries of six and eight guns each.

(*Spectator*, Feb. 22.)

THE Convocation of the Province of York appears likely to follow suit. It met on Wednesday, and the Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Fraser), made a speech against the public use of the Athanasian Creed, advocating, however, only the abolition of its *compulsory* use. The Prolocutor moved an amendment in favour of a declaration evidently intended by the mover to follow exactly the line of that agreed on in the Jerusalem Chamber last week; and the amendment was carried by 25 votes against 11. The clerical mind has too often a lust of mystification.

The price of coal, in London at least, appears to have turned, the fall this week having been about 4s. all round, bringing the high-priced coal down to 48s. This price will not relieve the distress, which in many trades is very great. In the North, where small factories are constantly let at prices which include coal, proprietors are losing heavily, the cotton trade is hardly at work, the demand for iron is checked or stopped by its excessive price, 80 per cent. above normal rates, and the steam-owners of Liverpool say they must lay up a third of their ships. In London coals are selling by the pound, and a hopeful coal dealer of some eminence tells us that although there will be a rapid fall soon, we must not look for coal under 35s. in the Pool,—that is, under 42s. in the cellar. That is an advance of 75 per cent. on ten years ago.

Mr. Bernard, we perceive, in a preface to his new edition of "Decisions on the Irish Church Act," estimates the sum which will remain at the disposal of Parliament out of the Irish Church property, after all liabilities have been discharged, at about £5,000,000. There is a tendency already to nibble at this sum for education, and we do hope before it is wasted some large assignment will be made for the higher education of girls. Irishwomen are just as badly treated in this matter as Englishwomen,—that is, they never get sixpence that can be kept from them. An institution like Girton College has the greatest difficulty in scraping together funds for a few scholarships, while in Ireland, where we are just giving £20,000 a year to attract boy graduates, we refuse girl graduates a penny. What is the use of spreading enlightenment among only half the community.

The American Republic has recognised her Spanish sister with an effusion of affection which does not seem quite to have touched S. Castelar. He, too, regards America as a sister, but observes, with diplomatic dexterity and something of Spanish *grandezza*, that Spain is an American power too; that she possesses in the Antilles an island which is an "integral portion" of her territory, and which will serve for ever as a link between Spanish and American interests. Handshaking is not to include any transfer of property. The Republic is accepted in Havannah, but the *Negriros*, or advocates of slavery, who, according to the *Times'* correspondent, are absolute there, do not like it, knowing very well that a Republic cannot in the long run tolerate slavery. According to his account they estimate their slaves as worth £700,000,000—about three times the truth, he thinks—give £200 for a good hand, and can maintain him for £10 a year. They will support the party which will maintain slavery.

Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, has been acquitted of conspiracy to prevent the election of Captain Trench in the Galway election,—the one witness who swore to his intimidating language having been confronted by ten who swore that he never used any language of the kind; and it is clear that the witnesses in Dr. Duggan's favour were of a higher and weightier calibre than the single witness against him. The speeches of Mr. Serjeant Armstrong against, and Mr. Heron for, Dr. Duggan were not edifying, but the verdict was the right one, and was indeed inevitable under the circumstances. It seems pretty well determined that the prosecutions will now be dropped. If a jury could not be got to convict Father Loftus, it is not likely any one will be convicted; and as the *great* accused has also been tried and been acquitted, it will be idle work going on with the prosecutions. Political trials in Ireland are almost always vain, and always irritating.

The United States is occupied with Senatorial scandals. Mr. Pomeroy, Senator from Kansas, has been accused in his own Legislature of buying his seat, has been refused re-election, has been arrested, and is said to be dying of brain fever. Mr. Caldwell, his colleague, has also been expelled for buying his seat, this time by the Senate itself. The House of Representatives has also received a report from the Investigation Committee ordered in the affair of the Credit Mobilier, recommending the expulsion of Ames and Brooks, who revealed those transactions. They have, however, refused by 109 to 106 to impeach Mr. Schuyler Colfax, the Vice-President, who is implicated in those transactions, apparently because they disliked so cumbrous a process against an officer whose power was just expiring. The investigation into the charges against Senators is not complete, but opinion in America pronounces at least three men guilty. The exposure appears to have stopped all appropriations for new undertakings for this Session.

The Federal Council of Switzerland have put forth an exceedingly able note in reply to the Papal Allocution naming Monseigneur Mermillod Vicar Apostolic of Geneva, in which they say they have always claimed the right of determining, in conjunction with the authorities of the Roman Church, the limits of the Catholic dioceses in Switzerland,—a matter important for political as well as ecclesiastical reasons,—and that till quite recently the Vatican had at least so far acknowledged this right in principle as to consult with them on the limit of the dioceses, for instance, in the Canton of Ticino. Accordingly, the Federal Council decline to recognise the diocese of Geneva as a separate one under a Vicar Apostolic or any other chief, and decline to relieve the Catholics of the Canton of Geneva from their connection with the Episcopate to which they legally belong,—that of Lausanne and Geneva. If it be true that the Pope has hitherto always recognised the consent of the Swiss State as either essential to these changes, or at least by courtesy entitled to deference in the matter, Rome has clearly made a great mistake in deserting the ancient paths on so critical an occasion as this.

Mr. Hancock, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, on Friday week, when delivering the biennial Hunterian oration, made one statement of importance. He believed that the high degree of education now enforced by the College would result in depriving the poor of medical assistance. The refined and cultivated men now coming in would not settle with their wives and children in the squalid purlieus of large cities, and he found that whereas in 1842 670 gentlemen were admitted members of the College, in 1872 only 374 were admitted, though population had increased by 7,000,000. The total diminution of admissions in the ten years since the new rules were made was 1,420. Mr. Hancock attributes the decrease entirely to the needlessly high standard of education, which he thinks is also injuring the public service, keeping out the original men. It is certainly keeps out the men who dower late, but we do not believe that culture is fatal to originality. With respect to the doctors, Mr. Hancock forgot to mention the little attraction the profession offers in the country, the hard work, constant exposure, and scanty pay. The profession is not like the Church, with its high prizes and social standing, and it is scarcely better paid.

Mr. Hinde Palmer on Wednesday introduced a Bill to amend the Married Women's Property Act, or rather to extend it, by the "reintroduction of all the clauses struck out by the Lords in 1870." The Lords cut that Bill down to a mere measure for the protection of the poor, but left a clause exempting the husband from liability for his wife's ante-nuptial debts. As the wife cannot, even if she has property, be liable after marriage, nobody is liable, and the creditor is robbed. That cannot stand; but if the wife is to continue liable, she must have control of her property, and Mr. Palmer takes advantage of the opportunity to reopen the larger matter, and demand for her her rights to her own. Mr. Palmer's speech was dreadfully dull, and we do not see why he should not copy the clause to be introduced into the Indian Code, which by about twenty words constitutes every Englishwoman in India as regards property *feme sole*, but the House passed the Bill by 124 to 103. It will take a heavier majority than that to move the Lords to make the larger concession, though, of course, they will consent to changes remedying the position of the creditors. They will not sanction confiscation of tradesmen's property, even though they do sanction that of tradesmen's wives.

The Lower House of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, after very long debate on the Athanasian Creed, excogitated last week a synodical "declaration," which is expected to be soothing to the consciences of laymen and clergymen who dislike the Creed. The declaration purports to be "for the removal of doubts and disquietude in the use of the Athanasian Creed," and states that the two fundamental doctrines of the Catholic faith contained in the Creed are that of the Trinity and that of the Incarnation, and hints apparently that the detailed expressions and definitions by which these are guarded are non-essential. The declaration further says that "whereas Holy Scripture while promising life to the faithful, asserts in divers passages the condemnation of the unbelieving, so also does the Church, while declaring the necessity of holding fast the Christian faith for all who would be in a state of salvation, expresses in sundry clauses of this Confession the terrible consequence of a wilful rejection of that faith. Nevertheless, the Church therein passes not sentence upon particular persons, the great Judge of all being alone able to decide who those persons are that are guilty of such wilful rejection. Furthermore, we must receive God's threatenings even as His promises, in such wise as they are generally set forth to us in Holy Scripture." A soothing, perhaps, but not a very lucid declaration. If it should be accepted by the Church, and answers the hopes of its promoters, it will show that tender consciences can be protected from sun-stroke very much as the French vines are protected from frost-bite,—by raising little artificial clouds of smoke, which hang protectingly between them and the clear sky.

It is announced this week that the University of London has led the way in England in opening degrees,—not degrees in Arts, but degrees in Science, Law, and Medicine—to students who have not acquired any knowledge of Greek. There is, we believe, hardly a single Continental University, either in Germany, Italy, or France, which has not been before us in this respect, but in these Islands, where intellectual, like other traditions, take strong hold, it has not been easy for men to acknowledge that there can be such a thing as a man of culture who has never construed a page of Greek. Nevertheless, it is certain that the methods of the natural sciences are forming more and more every day a school of culture of their own; and that the circle of human knowledge is getting too wide to demand from young men, when they first enter on their academical career, a fair mastery of more than one or two intellectual studies in each kind. The University of London requires a good knowledge of both Latin and English, of mathematics, natural philosophy, and chemistry, and it will further require either Greek, or French, or German to be taken up by every candidate for matriculation. The decision appears to us a wise one. The academical tendency of the present day is to require not too much knowledge, but too wide a range of superficial knowledge from those who are starting in the path of learning, and everything which diminishes the *area* of the pressure on school-teaching is a guarantee for thoroughness,—that is, for teaching lads better the great secret of all, *how to learn*.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH
OF MARCH 1.

DRAMATIC CON.

Q. What were the "palmy" days of the drama?
A. When they were first-rate hands at acting.

GREAT NEWS FOR SPAIN.

"Ollo with a band of 1,500 men," &c. New Spanish patriotic song, adapted from Balfe's celebrated ballad, when Ollo 'Arts.

FINE OPENING.

We all know people who are for ever protesting that they must draw the line somewhere. Now is their time. Let them go to Central Asia.

EVIDENT GENIUS.

Emmy (mamma's volunteer Secretary).—"How is this to be answered, Kitty?—I don't know what to say!—(*Reads.*)—'Mrs. Fitzmode at home on the 30th inst. from four to six o'clock.'"

Kitty.—"Well, I should write and say mamma did not know Mrs. Fitzmode had been away, but wonders she should return to stop only two hours"!!

"MESNE PROFITS."

Old lady.—"Threepence?! Why, I've ridden this way a hundred times, and never paid more than twopence!"

Conductor.—"A hundred times, 'm, ? Let me see! Then you owe the co'pany eight-an'-fourpence, 'm! Would you like to settle with me now, 'm, or shall I——" [Old lady retreats precipitately.

THE COAL FAMINE.

Wife.—"O, Charles, how kind of the Browns!—(*Reads.*)—'Mrs. Brown presents her compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and hopes they will give her the pleasure of their company at a fire party on Monday, March 3rd.—Fires lighted at 6-30.'"!!

PIE FOR PUDDING.

"I, by those Yankees overreached, am done;
Thus, indirect claims, after all, they've won."
To me so singing in reply 'tis sung:
"John, eat your humble pie, and hold your tongue."

VENUS VAUNTETH HER.

(*Apropos of her coming transit.*)

They may sneer at me as *passée*, as a *belle* of bygone fashion,
Who once had my adorers, but am now left in the cold.
Like some pale wall-flower, wooed of yore with poetry and passion,
Now left on ball-room bench, unbid out of the chaperon's fold.
But that Venus still is somebody for men to make a fuss about,
E'en in this generation of materialists and muffs,
Is plain, when, only to behold her passing, folks thus rush about,
And how, when, where to watch her, learned pundits come to cuffs.
Yes, my bondsmen in fair Cyprus may by coarse hands have been shattered,
And New Yorkers their museum be enriching from my shrine—
Since that rude General Cesnola its treasure-trove has scattered—
In Art, as well as dry goods, with the desperate hope to shine.
Still, though my faith be fallen, and though my fanes have vanished,
Venus still holds her Heaven, to which men's thoughts and eyes yet run;
Nor from the lists of science is the Queen of Beauty banished,
But holds Old World and New at gaze to see her cross the sun.
Yes, I can still make learned heads with eager passion airy;
Bring a persistent proctor at my summons to his knee:
Can launch ships for Antarctic Isles, penguinry and white-beary,
To pass a six months' winter dark, for one day's sight of me:
And all because they fancy, poor idiots, that Venus
Is the best of heavenly bodies to attack with their base-line;
As if there ever *could* be aught of interchange between us,
But mute observance on their part, and loftiness on mine!
At least you own the majesty of her whom thus you follow,
When 'tis by her you measure all the greatness that you know;
When 'tis she who gives the standard of proportions for Apollo,
And binds him down to take the length of *her* string for his bow.
Still Venus is the sovereign power of high as lower regions,
Still spans and scales the universe by ruling of her charms,
And as erst for Helen's loveliness she fired the Greeks and Phrygians,
So now her transit calls the world of science up in arms.
—*Punch.*

The International Commission appointed to meet at Constantinople and examine the scheme of the proposed Judicial Reform in Egypt have approved of the scheme, and the Reform, it is expected, will ere long come in force.

THE Japanese Government have changed the names of the days of the week to Sunday, Moonday, Firday, Waterday, Woodday, Metalday and Earthday. The people of Japan have been called the French of the East, and seem to have caught the French mania for revolutionising the almanack.

A NEW SAFETY LAMP.—When the principle of the Davy lamp was made known by its inventor, it was supposed that a means had been discovered of putting an end to all accidents from fire damp—and so far as these arose from the immediate contact of a naked flame with the explosive gas this has been proved to be the case. But there were many objections to the old lamp which interfered with its usefulness. It gave too little light and it was easily opened. In consequence the miners, a proverbially reckless class, in order the better to see their work or even simply to obtain a light for their pipes, were constantly tempted to remove the protecting gauze and expose the naked flame. This practice has been checked, no doubt, by putting a lock upon the lamps. It has been found, however, that even when this is done the lamps can be tampered with. The flame can be made to strike against the wire gauze in such a way as to enable the workmen to obtain a light at the heated part, and this, in fact, is constantly done, fearful as the risk is. It has been said that no explosions from fire damp could occur in mines if the safety lamp were properly used; and yet the number of deaths arising from such accidents still amounts to about 300 a year. What is wanted is a lamp which will give more light, which cannot be opened, and which cannot be heated by its own flame so as to cause explosion. Several mechanical inventors have been recently endeavouring to contrive an apparatus meeting these requirements, and among the most successful of them is that for which a patent has been taken out by Mr. William Yates, 24, Duke-street, Westminster. He has modified the old lamp in the following way:—He has removed the wire gauze from that part of it which surrounded the flame, and replaced it by a strong lens or bull's-eye glass on one side, and a silver reflector on the other. The result of this arrangement is that his lamp gives "a cheerful light estimated at 20 times that of the old Davy, and sufficient for all necessary purposes." By this means the temptation to expose the flame to obtain more light is removed. He further provides a complete check against the practice of heating the lamp by means of the flame, for it is placed so low that it cannot be made to approach the gauze either by the breath or by tilting the apparatus. He has remedied a third defect. The lower portion of the apparatus, containing the oil reservoir and the wick, which is screwed to the part which consists of the gauze funnel, the bull's-eye, and the reflector, has a spring bolt attached to it, which catches each time the screw is turned, and finally locks together the two parts of the lamp. The bolt is easily removed by another screw, but this cannot be done without at the same time withdrawing the wick and extinguishing the flame, and it thus becomes impossible to obtain a light by opening the lamp. The new invention thus remedies the chief defects of the old lamp, and those to which the accidents still occurring in mines are chiefly attributed. The apparatus seems strong, little likely to get out of order, and altogether well adapted for the rough usage to which a miner's lamp is likely to be exposed. It is much more expensive than the forms of the lamp now in general use, but Mr. Yates states that the saving of oil effected by its use will in one year pay the additional cost.

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK,
BREMEN.
CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING).

LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION—
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 5/16d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" on demand ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 21st March 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
" 14 " " ...2½ " " } Rs. 500 and not ex-
" 21 " " ...3 " " } ceeding Rs. One Lac.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th February 1873.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.
Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal..3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ " "

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 10th March 1873. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINT